

Step Ahead
Together to a bright future

ENGLISH

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FIRST TERM



By a group of specialists



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Part

1

General Revision on Connect (4)

Revision on Grammar



The Present Simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

✓	Affirmative الإثبات	Negative ❌	النفى	Interrogative الاستفهام ?
	I → like.....	I → don't like		Do → I like..... ?
	He } likes.....	He } doesn't like....		Does { he like ?
	She } likes.....	She } doesn't like....		Does { she like ?
	It } likes.....	It } doesn't like....		Does { it like..... ?
	You } like.....	You } don't like		Does { you like ?
	We } like.....	We } don't like		Do { we like..... ?
	They } like.....	They } don't like		Do { they like ?

1 Choose the correct answer:

- Dad (work - works - is working - worked) every day.
- They (is playing - play - are playing - plays) basketball every Friday.
- The teacher (aren't - doesn't - don't - isn't) like noisy children.
- He sometimes (are washing - wash - washes - is washing) his car.
- Where (do - doing - does - did) Rasha go every weekend?
- The farmer (goes - go - going - is going) to his farm in the morning.
- When does she (paint - paints - painting - painted) pictures?
- They (don't - isn't - doesn't - hasn't) work on Saturdays.
- He doesn't (has - having - have - had) a shower every morning.
- She (like - don't like - likes - liking) sports.
- Does Dalia have a notebook? - Yes, (she is - she does - she doesn't - she have).
- Do you have a toy car? - No, I (has - do - doesn't - don't).
- He (get - are get - getting - gets) up in the morning.
- Do they (likes - liked - like - liking) basketball?

15. On Monday, she (cleaning - clean - cleans - are clean) the house.
16. She (isn't - don't - doesn't - aren't) go shopping on Monday.
17. He doesn't (doing - did - does - do) homework on Friday.
18. We don't (liked - likes - like - liking) high jump.
19. A firefighter (are driving - drive - drives - driving) a red truck.
20. She doesn't like soup, but she (don't like - doesn't like - likes - liked) milk.

2 Complete the following sentences with: (Do - Does - do -

1. you have any brothers?
2. Ali like koshari?
3. they play in the street?
4. What your father do?
5. Where you work?
6. Soha have any sisters?
7. What uncle and aunt do?
8. Where your mother work?
9. What a fireman do?
10. What nurses wear?
11. When the bell ring?

3 Change the following sentences into singular as in the example:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Firemen wear helmets. | ▶ The fireman wears a helmet. |
| 2. They teach English. | ▶ Miss Sahar |
| 3. I have two cousins. | ▶ Mervat |
| 4. Doctors work in hospitals. | ▶ The doctor |
| 5. They are watching TV now. | ▶ He |
| 6. I'm drawing pictures. | ▶ She |
| 7. They have two aunts. | ▶ He |
| 8. We play football. | ▶ I |
| 9. You like chocolate. | ▶ Noura |
| 10. They always help us. | ▶ Mostafa |



The Past Simple Tense

زمن الماضي البسيط

Affirmative الإثبات	Negative النفي	Interrogative الاستفهام
I He She It You We They played	I He She It You We They did not play didn't play	I play ? he play ? she play ? it play ? you play ? we play ? they play ? Did

Keywords

► yesterday أمس ► ago منذ ► last (week) (الأسبوع) الماضي

4 Choose the correct answer:

- The family (watching - watch - watches - watched) TV last night.
- She (cooking - cook - cooks - cooked) a delicious dish yesterday evening.
- He (play - plays - played - playing) the guitar at the party last week.
- I (having - had - has - have) a big party last weekend.
- He didn't (opened - open - opens - opening) all his presents.
- They (finish - finishes - finishing - finished) all the cake at the party last Friday.
- She didn't (listen - listening - listens - listened) to music yesterday.
- My dad (coming - come - comes - came) home at five yesterday.
- He (singing - sing - sings - sang) and played the piano at the party.
- Mom didn't (shop - shopping - shops - shopped) last week.
- They (live - living - lives - lived) in Egypt thousands of years ago.
- They (has - have - having - had) lots of different jobs in the past.
- She didn't (hasn't - has - have - had) a party last Friday.
- (Do - Doing - Does - Did) you have a good day yesterday?
- What (did - was - are - were) you do last night?

16. Where did they (play - played - plays - playing) tennis last Sunday?
17. Did he (walk - walking - walks - walked) to school yesterday?
18. She (drop - drops - are dropping - dropped) the paint because she wasn't careful.
19. (Was - Is - Were - Did) you at home yesterday?
20. She (breaks - breaking - is breaking - broke) the dishes an hour ago.
21. Why (do - doing - does - did) they join the club yesterday?
22. What (was - are - were - did) he do last week?
23. Who did he (visit - visits - visiting - visited) yesterday?
24. She (wasn't - don't - weren't - didn't) find her lost pencil.
25. We (wasn't - weren't - doesn't - didn't) at home last night.
26. Ola didn't (help - helping - helps - helped) her mom with the housework yesterday.

5 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. Amy eats an apple every day. (yesterday)
.....
2. Builders used stone to build the hotel. (What)
..... ?
3. They are working now. (last night)
.....
4. People lived in caves and tents a long time ago. (Where)
..... ?
5. He listens to his new CD. (an hour ago)
.....
6. Yes, Adel broke all the dishes. (Did)
..... ?
7. We learn new facts and new skills. (last week)
.....
8. He had a swimming lesson on Monday. (When)
..... ?
9. She's having lots of fun at the club. (yesterday)
.....
10. He invents lots of different things. (a year ago)
.....

**Examples:**

- The lion is a **strong** animal.
- The lion is **stronger than** the wolf.
- The lion is **the strongest** animal.
- The red flower is **beautiful**.
- The red flower is **more beautiful than** the purple flower.
- The red flower is **the most beautiful** flower.

6 Choose the correct answer:

1. My grandfather is the (**old - older - oldest**) in the family.
2. Lions are (**the most - more - the least**) dangerous than foxes.
3. The elephant is the (**heavy - heavier - heaviest**) animal.
4. Question 3 is (**more - less - the most**) difficult question.
5. Today, I'm (**happy - happier - happiest**) than yesterday.
6. My brother Hani is ill. He is the (**saddest - sadder - sad**) one in the family.
7. The mouse is one of the (**small - smaller - smallest**) animals.
8. Monkeys are (**the least intelligent - more intelligent - the most intelligent**) than pandas.
9. The lion is big, but the hippo is (**biggest - bigger - big**).
10. My school is (**old - older - oldest**) than my house.
11. This test is (**the most important - least important - more important**) one this week.
12. I think fish is (**more delicious - the most delicious - more delicious than**) chicken.
13. Monkeys are the (**funny - funnier - funniest**) animals in the zoo.
14. My little sister is (**thin - thinner - thinnest**) than me.
15. Salim is the (**more careful - most careful - the most careful**) driver in our town.
16. The horse is one of the (**fast - faster - fastest**) animals.
17. My painting is (**more colorful - more colorful than - the most colorful**) my friend's painting.

18. Heba was wearing (**the** - **than** - **as**) nicest dress in the party.
19. Reading is (**useful** - **more useful** - **the most useful**) than watching TV.
20. The purple blouse is (**the most beautiful** - **most beautiful** - **less beautiful**) one in the shop.



لا يستطيع - يستطيع can

Examples:

- I **can** fly a kite.
- Mona **can't** drive a car.
- **Can** you run quickly? ▶ Yes, I can.
- **Can** you climb a tree? ▶ No, I can't.

7 Choose the correct answer:

1. Mariam can't (**playing** - **played** - **plays** - **play**) basketball.
2. Can he (**jump** - **jumped** - **jumps** - **jumping**) over the fence?
3. He can (**runs** - **run** - **running** - **ran**) across the bridge.
4. No, he (**can** - **are** - **can't** - **is**) go out. He's tired.
5. I'm a good football player. I (**can** - **has** - **am** - **can't**) play football.
6. He doesn't like water. He (**can** - **can't** - **is** - **isn't**) swim.
7. Now, he can (**open** - **opened** - **opens** - **opening**) his presents.
8. He can't (**ride** - **ridden** - **rides** - **riding**) a horse.
9. Can he play baseball? - No, (**can't** - **he can** - **he can't** - **can he**).
10. He (**can** - **aren't** - **can't** - **isn't**) run, but he can walk.
11. He can't read, but he (**can** - **are** - **can't** - **isn't**) draw pictures.
12. (**Can** - **Am** - **Are** - **Is**) Ali play tennis?
13. Yes, he (**can** - **can't** - **are** - **isn't**).
14. He can (**drink** - **drank** - **drinks** - **drinking**) his milk.
15. Can he play football? - No, (**he can** - **he can't** - **is he** - **can he**).
16. He can (**uses** - **used** - **use** - **using**) a computer.
17. She can't (**swim** - **swims** - **swam** - **swimming**).
18. He (**can** - **are** - **can't** - **isn't**) ride a bike, but he can play with a ball.



This - That - These - Those

This is	▶▶▶ هذا - هذه (للمفرد القريب)
That is	▶▶▶ ذلك - تلك (للمفرد البعيد)
These are	▶▶▶ هؤلاء (للمجمع القريب)
Those are	▶▶▶ أولئك (للمجمع البعيد)

8 Choose the correct answer:

- What is (**this** - **those** - **these**)?
- (**That** - **Those** - **These**) is my castle.
- (**These** - **This** - **That**) are books
- (**These** - **Those** - **This**) is my bag.
- (**That** - **This** - **Those**) are my cars.
- What are (**that** - **these** - **this**)?
- (**That** - **Those** - **These**) is my aunt.
- That (**am** - **is** - **are**) a bird.
- These (**am** - **is** - **are**) shops.
- Those (**am** - **is** - **are**) dark clouds.
- This (**am** - **is** - **are**) my chair.
- Those are (**boat** - **train** - **planes**).
- That is a (**tigers** - **fox** - **lions**).
- This is a (**pen** - **books** - **pencils**).
- These are (**bird** - **animal** - **trees**).
- (**Those** - **This** - **These**) girl is hopping on squares.
- (**This** - **Those** - **That**) planes are fast.
- (**That** - **Those** - **These**) is my garden.
- (**These** - **Those** - **This**) isn't a teddy bear.
- (**This** - **That** - **These**) are your new toys.
- (**This** - **Those** - **These**) is my pen.
- (**This** - **That** - **Those**) is the moon.
- What are (**this** - **those** - **that**)?
- What's (**these** - **those** - **this**)?
- What (**am** - **is** - **are**) that?



Giving advice اعطاء النصيحة

(should - shouldn't)

☆ You **should** (يجب) help your mom at home.

☆ You **shouldn't** (يجب ألا) eat unhealthy food.

9 Complete the following sentences with: (should - shouldn't)

1. You waste your time.
2. We do our homework.
3. She go to bed early.
4. He eat his sandwiches.
5. You shout in class.
6. We play in the street.
7. I help my friends.
8. They eat a lot of sugar.
9. We go to the dentist twice a year.
10. You drink milk before going to bed.
11. We listen to our teachers.
12. I make a noise.
13. She drink too many sweet drinks.
14. You brush your teeth.
15. He fight in class.
16. We eat vegetables and fruits.
17. I run and jump at home.
18. They read a lot.
19. She speak loudly in class.
20. We be good pupils.



Punctuation Marks علامات الترقيم

1

The Capital Letters

We use them:

at the beginning of sentences, names of people, towns, cities, countries, continents, nationalities, languages, days of the week, months of the year, seas, oceans, mountains, rivers, famous places, abbreviations, and the pronoun "I".

Term 1

Revision

نستخدم الحروف الكبيرة في بدايات الجُمَل وبدايات أسماء الأشخاص والمدن والبلاد والقارات والجنسيات واللغات وأيام الأسبوع وشهور السنة وأسماء البحار والمحيطات والجبال والأنهار والأماكن الشهيرة والاختصارات والضمير (I).

- I saw Mrs Mona in the Alexandria Library last March.
- He speaks English and French well.

2 The Comma (,)

► We use it:

- after (Yes - No), after and before (please), to separate words or phrases in a list and to separate between two sentences with a conjunction.
- نستخدم الفاصلة بعد كلمات (No - Yes) وقبل وبعد كلمة (please) وعندما نريد أن نُفصل بين كلمات أو عبارات في قائمة في جملة وعندما نريد أن نُفصل بين جملتين مرتبطتين برابط.
- I need flour, butter, eggs, and sugar for the cookies.
- Yes, I'd like some juice, please.
- When I reach my school, I greet all my friends.

3 The Full Stop (.)

► We use it:

- at the end of the statement.
- نستخدم النقطة في نهاية الجملة الخبرية.
- My father bought a new house.

4 The Question Mark (?)

► We use it:

- at the end of the question.
- نستخدم علامة الاستفهام في نهاية السؤال.
- What are you doing?

5 The Exclamation Mark (!)

► We use it:

- at the end of a sentence to show a strong feeling.
- نستخدم علامة التعجب في نهاية الجملة لنُظهر شعورًا قويًا أو للتأكيد على معنى الجملة.
- That's interesting!
- What a nice car!
- I love Egypt!
- She's very happy!

سيرة حياة شخص A biography

■ سؤال الـ (biography) من ضمن مواصفات امتحان الصف الخامس هذا العام، لذلك من الضروري جدًا أن نتعلم كيف نتعامل مع هذا السؤال.

How to write a biography:

كيف تكتب سيرة ذاتية لشخص:

1. Introduce the person, giving their name and some details about their life.
قدم الشخص واذكر اسمه وبعض التفاصيل عن حياته.
2. Say why they are famous.
اذكر لماذا هو مشهور.
3. Give more details about their success, characteristics and why they are interesting or important.
اذكر تفاصيل أكثر عن نجاحه وبعض سماته الشخصية ولماذا هو شخص مهم.
4. Say what you think could happen next for their career.
اذكر ما يُعتقد أنه يمكن أن يحدث مستقبلاً في حياته المهنية.

يمكنك استخدام التعبيرات الآتية لتساعدك في تسلسل الأفكار:

1. He / She was born on ...
2. He / She began ...
3. He / She was the first ...
4. He / She was / is successful because ...
5. He / She won ...
6. He / She is also ... / Moreover / As well as this, he / she is ...

كما يمكنك استخدام بعض التعبيرات لتجعل موضوعك شيئاً مثل:

Moreover	علاوة على ذلك	Therefore	لذلك - ومن ثم - وبناءً على ذلك
As well as this	بالإضافة لهذا	also	أيضاً

How to write a biography

An example

Write a biography about an interesting Egyptian person

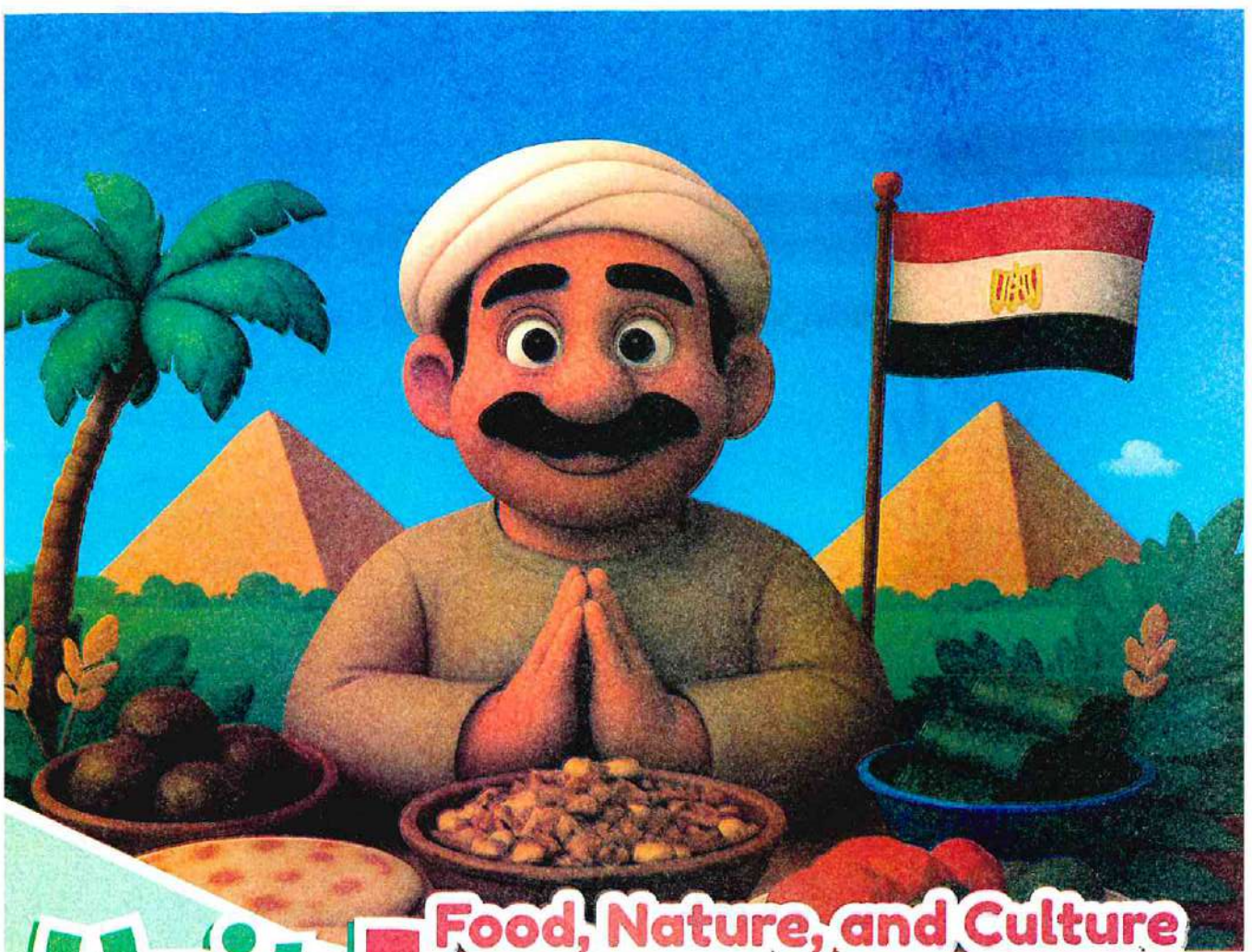
"Hedaya Malak"

Hedaya Malak is a famous Egyptian taekwondo player. She is one of the two people who carried the Egyptian flag at the Tokyo Olympic Games in 2021. This is amazing!

Hedaya was born on April 21, 1993. She began practicing taekwondo at the age of seven and won many prizes at the age of 14. She won the bronze **medal** at the Rio Olympics in 2016. She also won the bronze medal in Tokyo in 2021.

Hedaya is a very kind person. In 2016, she helped a Moroccan **athlete** with special needs, Raja Garmash. Raja had no one to compete against, so Hedaya became her **competitor** and lost. Raja could therefore win the gold medal, and it was a very special moment for her.

What does Hedaya do now? She is practicing hard. She really wants to win a gold medal!



Unit 1 Food, Nature, and Culture

الطعام و الطبيعة و الثقافة

Learning Outcomes

Speaking

- Ask and answer questions about the Nile River and the hot desert
- Use new vocabulary related to life in the Nile River and the hot desert
- Recognize and repeat consonant clusters in common words

Listening

- Identify new vocabulary related to life in the Nile River
- Answer comprehension questions based on a listening text about life in the Nile River

Reading

- Discuss the moral of a short story
- Identify the sequence of events and the end in a story
- Reorder the steps of an Egyptian food recipe

Writing

- Complete sentences using the adverbs of frequency
- Write a recipe using sequence words
- Make a flyer about your favorite restaurant

Lesson 1

Life Along The Nile

Main Vocabulary

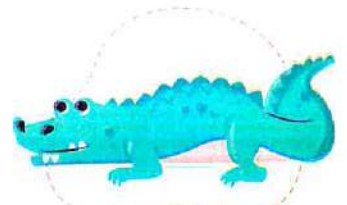
الكلمات الأساسية



water weeds
أعشاب مائية



insects
حشرات



crocodile
تمساح



The Nile River
نهر النيل



hunt
يصاد

Extra Vocabulary

الكلمات الإضافية

creatures	مخلوقات	Kings of the Nile	ملوك النيل
birds	طيور	sometimes	أحياناً
plants	نباتات	the world	العالم
fish	أسماك	(be) called	يُسمى - يُدعى
role	دور	both	كلّاً من
kinds	أنواع	people	الناس
animals	حيوانات	humans	البشر
home	موطن		

Adjectives

صفات

amazing	مدهش	large	ضخم - كبير
hard	صعب	long	طويل
colorful	ملوّن	scary	مخيف
dangerous	خطير	small	صغير
different	مختلف	strong	قوي
huge	هائل	tiny	ضئيل - قليل الحجم
important	مهم	clean	نظيف
interesting	ممتع - شيق	safe	آمن

Expressions and Prepositions

التعبيرات وحروف الجر

in the water	في الماء	along the Nile	على طول النيل
That's interesting.	هذا مثير للاهتمام	around the world	حول العالم
what about ?	ماذا عن.....؟	the king of the Nile	ملك النيل
near the river	بالقرب من النهر	play a role	يلعب دوراً
come near	يقترّب	to be called	يُدعى يُسمّى
not really	ليس تمامًا / ليس حقًا	look like	يبدو مثل - يشبه
that's why.....	لهذا السبب.....	living in the Nile	العيش في النيل

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs

أفعال منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
look	ينظر	looked	looked
hunt	يصطاد	hunted	hunted

Unit 1

Present		Past	p.p.
survive	ينجو - يبقى على قيد الحياة	survived	survived
flow	يتدفق	flowed	flowed
harm	يؤذي	harmed	harmed
live	يعيش	lived	lived
protect	يحمي	protected	protected
talk	يتحدث	talked	talked
need	يحتاج	needed	needed
help	يساعد	helped	helped
happen	يحدث	happened	happened
affect	يؤثر	affected	affected

Irregular verbs

أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
know	يعرف	knew	known
eat	يأكل	ate	eaten
find	يجد	found	found
come	يأتي	came	come
keep	يحافظ	kept	kept

Listen and read



Where Life Flows حيث تسير الحياة

Ahmed and Laila are talking about life in the Nile River.

أحمد وليلى يتحدثان عن الحياة في نهر النيل.

Ahmed : Look at the small fish in the Nile River! They are so colorful.

أحمد : انظري إلى الأسماك الصغيرة في نهر النيل! إنها ملونة.



Laila : Yes! Do you know that **small fish** eat plants in the water?

These are called **water weeds**.

ليلى : نعم! هل تعلم أن الأسماك الصغيرة تأكل النباتات في الماء؟ هذه تُسمى الأعشاب المائية.

Ahmed : That's interesting! What about **birds**—what do they eat?

أحمد : هذا مثير للاهتمام! ماذا عن الطيور - ماذا تأكل؟

Laila : Birds eat small fish, **insects**, and even **plants** near the river.

ليلى : تأكل الطيور الأسماك الصغيرة والحشرات وحتى النباتات بالقرب من النهر.

Ahmed : Wow! What about **big fish**?

أحمد : واو! ماذا عن الأسماك الكبيرة؟

Laila : They eat smaller fish, insects, and tiny creatures in the water.

ليلى : إنها تأكل الأسماك الأصغر، والحشرات، والكائنات الضئيلة في الماء.

Ahmed : And **crocodiles**—what do they eat?

أحمد : وماذا عن التماسيح - ماذا تأكل؟

Laila : They eat fish, birds, and sometimes **larger animals** that come near the water.

ليلى : إنها تأكل الأسماك، والطيور، وأحيانًا الحيوانات الأكبر التي تقترب من الماء.

Ahmed : Huge crocodiles are scary! Do any animals hunt them?

أحمد : التماسيح الضخمة مخيفة! هل تصطادها أي حيوانات؟

Laila : Not really—they are the **kings of the Nile**!

ليلى : ليس تمامًا - إنها ملوك النيل!

Ahmed : It's amazing how all animals in the river find food to **survive**.

أحمد : من المدهش كيف تجد جميع الحيوانات في النهر الطعام للبقاء على قيد الحياة.

Laila : Each animal plays an important **role**—that's why we must protect the river.

ليلى : كل حيوان يلعب دورًا مهمًا - لهذا السبب يجب علينا حماية النهر.

Unit 1

Listen again and answer:



1. What do small fish look like?

.....

2. What do crocodiles eat?

.....

3. Which animals eat both plants and insects in the river?

.....

4. Why do we need to protect the Nile River?

.....

Read and write T (True) or F (False).



1. Crocodiles are hunted by many animals.

()

2. The Nile River is not important for both animals and people.

()

3. Small fish in the Nile River eat water weeds.

()

4. Crocodiles are the kings of the Nile River.

()

5. Big fish in the Nile River eat big animals.

()

Exercises on Lesson 1

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

kings - protect - role - crocodiles

Many different creatures live in the Nile. Huge ① live in there. They are very big and strong. They eat fish and birds. Sometimes they eat bigger animals near the water. They are the ② of the Nile. Every animal in the river has an important ③ So, we must protect the river. We need to keep the river and its animals safe.

2 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The Nile is home to many like fish, birds, and crocodiles.

a) planets

b) creatures

c) roles

d) rivers

2. A crocodile can be very , so people should be careful near it.
 a) safe b) tiny c) dangerous d) colorful
3. Fishermen sometimes fish along the Nile.
 a) live b) catch c) know d) play
4. The River Nile is the river in the world.
 a) smallest b) shortest c) strongest d) longest
5. The crocodile is often "The King of the Nile."
 a) called b) hunted c) eaten d) looked
6. Birds live the river to find food easily.
 a) next b) under c) above d) near
7. Some insects are very ; they are very small.
 a) scary b) tiny c) clean d) important
8. Plants and water weeds an important role in the Nile's life.
 a) know b) find c) play d) survive
9. The River Nile flows through many countries in the
 a) world b) safe c) sea d) role
10. The River Nile is very to the people of Egypt because it gives them water, food, and transport.
 a) dangerous b) important c) different d) tiny

3 Read the text and answer the questions:

The River Nile is home to many amazing creatures. Colorful birds, and insects live near the river. Water weeds grow in the clean water and give food to small creatures. A huge crocodile, called the "King of the Nile," hunts fish and sometimes birds. Crocodiles are dangerous but play an important role in nature. They keep the river clean by eating sick fish. Many plants and animals survive along the Nile because of this great river.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The "King of the Nile" is a
 a) fish b) crocodile c) bird d) insect

Unit 1

2. Crocodiles help keep the river
a) dirty b) dangerous c) clean d) small

3 Answer the following questions:

3. What kinds of creatures live near the River Nile?

4. Give a suitable title to the text.

5. What do water weeds provide to small creatures?

4 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. water - eat - Small - in - plants - the - fish.

2. Some - live - near - river - birds - the.

3. creature - an - Each - role - important - plays.

4. Nile - to - Are - important - animals - crocodiles - the?

5 Punctuate the following:

1. what do small fish look like

2. birds eat small fish, insects, and tiny creatures in the water

6 Write a paragraph of (30) words using the following guiding elements:

"Life in the Nile"

► fish - birds - water

Lesson 2

Food in the Hot Desert



Main Vocabulary

الكلمات الأساسية



desert animals

حيوانات الصحراء



fox

ثعلب



camel

جمل



rocks

مخزور



lizard

سحلية



turtle

سلحفاة



owl

بومة



snake

ثعبان

Extra Vocabulary

الكلمات الإضافية

lions	أسود	elephant	فيل
nature	طبيعة	insects	حشرات
during	أثناء - في خلال	hippo	فرس النهر
balance	توازن	rats	فئران
energy	طاقة	giraffe	زرافة
desert	صحراء	water	ماء
food	طعام	bodies	أجسام

Unit 1

Adjectives

صفات

hot	حار	hard	معب
dry	جاف	cool	بارد
easy	سهل	simple	بسيط

Expressions and Prepositions

التعبيرات وحروف الجر

come out	يظهر - يخرج	give energy	يمنح طاقة
stay strong	يبقى قويًا	in balance	متوازن
at night	في الليل	in the desert	في الصحراء
stay cool	يبقى باردًا	during the day	خلال اليوم

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs

أفعال منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
store	يخزن	stored	stored
live	يعيش	lived	lived
stay	يبقى - يظل	stayed	stayed
help	يساعد	helped	helped
use	يستخدم	used	used

Irregular verbs

أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
hide	يختبئ	hid	hidden
think	يعتقد	thought	thought
give	يعطي	gave	given

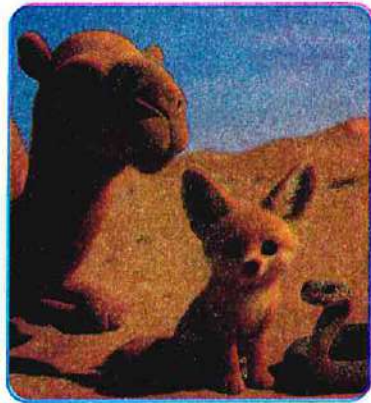
Read and learn



Animals in the Desert

الحيوانات في الصحراء

The desert is hot and dry, but many animals live there. Snakes often eat small animals like rats or lizards. Camels live in the desert, too. They eat plants to stay strong. Lizards eat insects, which give them energy. Some animals hide under rocks to stay cool during the day. Others, like owls, come out at night when it is cooler. Each animal has an important role in the desert. They help nature stay in balance.



الصحراء حارة وجافة، لكن تعيش فيها العديد من الحيوانات. غالبًا ما تأكل الثعابين الحيوانات الصغيرة مثل الفئران أو السحالي. تعيش الجمال أيضًا في الصحراء. وتأكل النباتات لتبقى قوية. تأكل السحالي الحشرات، مما يمنحها الطاقة. تختبئ بعض الحيوانات تحت الصخور لتبقى باردة خلال النهار. البعض الآخر، مثل البوم، يخرج ليلاً عندما يكون الطقس أبرد. لكل حيوان دور مهم في الصحراء. يساعدون الطبيعة لتبقى متوازنة.

Think:

How can humans live in the desert?

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:



Student's Book

1. Snakes often eat small animals, like or lizards.

a) rats

b) hippos

c) camels

d) lions

2. Camels eat

a) plants

b) insects

c) birds

d) lizards

3. Insects give lizards

a) water

b) energy

c) food

d) home

4. Each animal in the desert has an role to play.

a) simple

b) easy

c) important

d) hard

Term 1

Language In Use



Present Simple

- We use the present simple to talk about things in general.

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للحديث عن الأشياء بشكل عام.

- Things in general can be:

الأشياء بشكل عام يمكن أن تكون:

1. **Facts** حقائق

► Crocodiles live in the Nile River.

2. **Habits - repeated actions** عادات - أشياء متكررة الحدوث

► I go to school every day.

3. **Likes** ما تحب

► I like Koshari.

Affirmative sentences الجمل المثبتة

he / she / it + base verb + **s / es / ies**.

I / we / you / they + base verb.

Examples:

► He **visits** his uncle every week.

► They **watch** the matches together.

- Add (**s**) in the 3rd person singular (**he - she - it**). All other forms are the base verb.

أضف حرف (**s**) في نهاية الفعل مع ضمير الغائب المفرد (**he - she - it**). جميع الصيغ الأخرى

تبقى في شكل الفعل الأساسي.

► eat → **eats**.

- **Spelling rules with (He - She - It):** قواعد كتابة الجمل في (He - She - It)

- Add (**-es**) when the verb ends in (**s - sh - ch - o - x**).

أضف (**-es**) عندما ينتهي الفعل بأحد الحروف التالية (**s - sh - ch - o - x**).

Examples:

► I pass → He **passes**

► I wash → He **washes**

► I watch → She **watches**

► I go → It **goes**

► I fix → He **fixes**

- The ending consonant (y) becomes (-ies).

عندما ينتهي الفعل بحرف ساكن متبوعاً بالحرف (y)، فإن النهاية (y) تتحول إلى (-ies).

Examples:

▶ I study → She studies ▶ I try → she tries

Adverbs of Frequency ظروف التكرار

- We use the adverbs of frequency to talk about how often something happens.

نستخدم ظروف التكرار للتحدث عن عدد المرات التي يحدث فيها شيء ما.

School Days

		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
Always	دائماً	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Usually	عادةً	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Often	غالبًا	✓	✓	✓		
Sometimes	أحيانًا	✓	✓			
Seldom - Rarely	نادرًا	✓				
Never	أبداً					

- always 100% → The Queen of England **always** dresses well. دائماً
- usually 90% → Nader **usually** finishes his homework on time. عادةً
- often 70% → Foxes are **often** dangerous. غالبًا
- sometimes 50% → He is **sometimes** late for school. أحيانًا
- rarely 20% → We **rarely** travel during school days. نادرًا
- never 0% → Snakes **never** eat plants. أبداً

Notice:



- The adverbs of frequency come before any verb like (dress - finish - travel), but after the verb "to be" only like (am is are).

تأتي ظروف التكرار قبل أي فعل مثل (dress - finish - travel)، ولكن بعد فعل "to be" فقط مثل (am is are).

Unit 1

Negative Sentences الجمل المنفية

(don't – doesn't) (لا)

- For negative, use **(don't)** or **(doesn't)** with the base verb.

لنفي، استخدم **(don't)** أو **(doesn't)** متبوعة بالفعل في صورته الأساسية.

Subject	Auxiliary	Base Verb	Examples
I - We - They - You	don't	like	I don't like tea. أنا لا أحب الشاي.
He - She - It	doesn't		He doesn't like tea. هو لا يحب الشاي.

don't = do not (لا)

doesn't = does not (لا)

Questions تكوين الأسئلة

- (Do – Does) (هل)

- To form questions, use **Do** or **Does** + the subject + the base verb.

لتكوين الأسئلة، استخدم **(Do)** أو **(Does)** متبوعة بالفاعل، ثم الفعل في صورته الأساسية.

Do/Does + subject + the base verb....?

Examples:

▶ A: **Do** you like coffee?

➡ B: Yes, I do.

➡ No, I don't.

▶ A: **Does** she go to school every day?

➡ B: Yes, she does.

➡ No, she doesn't.

- (Wh- Questions) (أسئلة أدوات الاستفهام)

Wh- word + do/does + subject + base verb?

Examples:

- ▶ **A:** What does he have for breakfast?
 ➔ **B:** He has bread, cheese, and eggs.
- ▶ **A:** Where do you go every day?
 ➔ **B:** I go to school every day.

Auxiliary

Subject

Base Verb

Examples

Do

I - you - we - they

Do you like tea?

هل تحب الشاي؟

Does

he - she - it

like

Does he like tea?

هل يحب الشاي؟

Put the words in the correct order to form sentences:



Student's Book

1. animals - Desert - food - rarely - find.

2. always - store - bodies - their - water - in - Camels.

Exercises on Lesson 2

1

Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

survive - hide - balance - insects

In the desert, animals like the camel, fox, and lizard live in hot, dry weather. Many animals ① under rocks or come out at night to stay cool. Snakes, owls, and insects play an important role in nature's ② Humans, elephants, turtles, and hippos cannot ③ here easily.

Term 1

Unit 1

2 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (Vocabulary)

1. A can store water in its body to survive in the desert.
a) fox b) camel c) turtle d) hippo
2. The weather can be very during the day in the desert.
a) cool b) strong c) easy d) hot
3. Some desert animals only at night to avoid the heat.
a) come out b) stay c) give d) live
4. Lizards often under rocks to hide from predators.
a) give b) stay c) hide d) think
5. Some snakes are dangerous to and other animals.
a) humans b) nature c) rocks d) energy
6. All animals and plants in the desert play a in nature's balance.
a) home b) help c) place d) role
7. Desert animals need to stay to survive the heat.
a) cool b) easy c) hard d) important
8. A turtle has a hard shell that helps it safe from enemies.
a) think b) hide c) stay d) give
9. Some animals eat plants to get for movement and growth.
a) role b) home c) nature d) energy
10. Foxes in the desert often in small holes to escape the heat.
a) hide b) give c) stay d) store

3 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (Grammar)

1. Birds insects near the river.
a) always eat b) eats never c) never eats d) sometimes eats
2. Crocodiles fish and birds.
a) hunts always b) never hunts c) always hunts d) sometimes hunt
3. Camels water in their bodies.
a) store always b) always store c) stores never d) never stores

4. Snakes always in the shade during the day.
 a) rests b) resting c) rest d) doesn't rest
5. Owls at night when it is cooler.
 a) never hunts b) sometimes hunts
 c) hunt rarely d) always hunt

4 Read the text and answer the questions:

In the desert, the days are hot and dry, so animals have special ways to survive. Camels store water to stay strong during the day. Foxes and owls come out at night to stay cool and hunt insects. Lizards hide under rocks to keep safe from the sun. Each animal plays an important role in nature, keeping life in balance in the desert. Protecting the desert helps keep its delicate ecosystem safe.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Camels store to stay strong during the day.
 a) food b) water c) rocks d) insects
2. Foxes and owls come out at night to
 a) stay cool b) get lost c) hide d) sleep

B Answer the following questions:

3. How do lizards protect themselves from the sun?

▶

4. Why do foxes and owls come out at night?

▶

5. What is the main idea of the text?

▶

5 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. usually - late - Hana - doesn't - arrive.

▶

Unit 1

2. football - often - **My** - play - on - friends - weekends.

3. the - sometimes - in - to - beach - **We** - go - summer - the.

4. bed - sleeps - rarely - **My** - my - cat - on.

6 Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. We (**often**) go to school on Fridays.

2. Adam (**never**) exercises. He does it every day.

3. Lizards (**sometimes are**) dangerous.

4. Camels always (**eating**) grass.

7 Punctuate the following:

1. snakes often eat small animals like rats or lizards

2. what is your favorite desert animal

8 Write a paragraph of (30) words using the following guiding elements:

"Life in the Desert"

► hot - camels - water

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Lesson 3

Story Time!
The Giving Tree



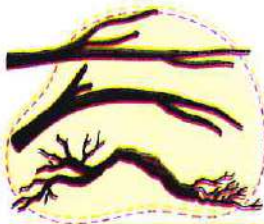
Main Vocabulary

الكلمات الأساسية



crown

تاج



branch

فرع - غصن شجرة



leaves

أوراق الشجر



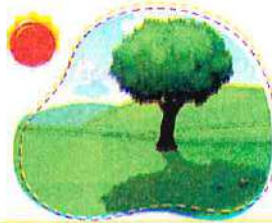
trunk

جذع شجرة



nest

عُش



shade

ظل للحماية من الشمس



stream

مجرى مائي صغير

Extra Vocabulary

الكلمات الإضافية

sunlight	ضوء الشمس	queen	ملكة
interest	اهتمام	concern	اهتمام - تركيز
shade	ظل من الشمس	ceremony	احتفال - حفل
part	جزء	sail	شراع - يبحر
spring	ينبوع ماء	king	ملك
feelings	مشاعر	solution	حل
needs	احتياجات	result	نتيجة

Unit 1

market	سوق	problem	مشكلة
garden	حديقة	apple tree	شجرة تفاح
bank	ضفة النهر	moral	عبرة - درس مستفاد

Adjectives صفات

thick	سميك	delicious	شهية - لذيذ الطعم
shiny	مشرق - لامع	weak	ضعيف
gold	مصنوع من الذهب	main	أساسي
selfish	أناني	special	مميز - خاص
dark	مظلم	high	عالي - مرتفع
healthy	صحي		

Expressions and Prepositions التعبيرات و حروف جر

care for	يهتم بـ	give back	يرد
once upon a time	ذات مرة - في يوم من الأيام	at the ceremony	في الحفل
blocked by	محجوبة بواسطة	come back home	يعود إلى المنزل
take care of	يعتني بـ	look sad	يبدو حزينًا
become better	يصبح أفضل	travel away	يسافر بعيدًا
decide to	يقرر أن	grow strong	تصبح قوية
in his garden	في حديقته	become better	يصبح أفضل
show interest and concern	يظهر اهتمام و تركيز	the best of friends	أفضل الأصدقاء

Definitions تعريفات

crown	a special hat worn by kings or queens
care for	to show interest and concern for something
shade	a dark shadow created when sunlight is blocked by something
trunk	the main, thick part of a tree supporting its branches and leaves
branch	a part that grows out from a tree's trunk, where leaves grow
selfish	caring for oneself only

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs أفعال منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
support	يدعم	supported	supported
create	يخلق- يبدع	created	created
rest	يستريح - يستريح	rested	rested
care	يهتم	cared	cared
pass	يمر	passed	passed
protect	يحمي	protected	protected
realize	يدرك	realized	realized
start	يبدأ	started	started
love	يحب	loved	loved
appreciate	يُقدّر	appreciated	appreciated
ignore	يتجاهل	ignored	ignored
climb	يتسلّق	climbed	climbed
travel	يسافر	traveled	traveled
water	يروي	watered	watered
smile	يبتسم	smiled	smiled
perch	يجلس - يرتكز	perched	perched

Present		Past	p.p.
grow	يزرع - ينمو	grew	grown
show	يعرض	showed	shown
wear	يرتدي	wore	worn
sit	يجلس	sat	sat
make	يفعل- يصنع	made	made
mean	يقصد- يعني	meant	meant
bend	ينحني	bent	bent
see	يرى	saw	seen
begin	يبدأ	began	begun
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
swim	يعوم - يسبح	swam	swum
become	يصبح	became	become

Read and learn

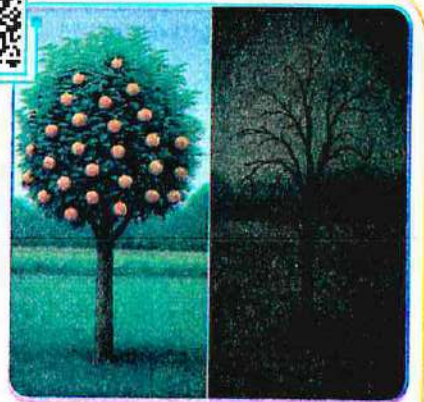
Moral: the lesson we learn from the story.

الدرس المستفاد (العبرة): الدرس الذي نتعلمه من القصة.

The Giving Tree الشجرة الممطاءة



Once upon a time, there was a boy named Tom who loved a big, strong apple tree in his garden. Tom used the tree for everything. He made **crowns** from its leaves and ate its delicious apples. He rested in its **shade** and climbed its **trunk** with his friends. But Tom never thought about the tree's feelings or needs. He rarely gave it food or water.



في يوم من الأيام، كان هناك ولد يُدعى توم، وكان يحب شجرة تفاح كبيرة وقوية في حديقته. استخدم توم الشجرة في كل شيء. صنع تيجانًا من أوراقها وأكل تفاحها اللذيذ. كان يستريح في ظلها ويتسلى جذعها مع أصدقائه. ولكن توم لم يفكر أبدًا في مشاعر الشجرة أو احتياجاتها. نادرًا ما كان يعطيها طعامًا أو ماءً.

Tom traveled to another place. Years passed and Tom came back home. The tree looked sad. Its leaves **bent**, and its **branches** were weak. When Tom saw the tree, he realized that he had been **selfish**.

سافر توم إلى مكان آخر. ومرت سنوات حتى عاد توم إلى منزله. بدت الشجرة حزينة. أوراقها انحنت، وأغصانها أصبحت ضعيفة. عندما رأى توم الشجرة، أدرك أنه كان أنانيًا.

Tom started to **care for** the tree, watering it and protecting it from the sun. Slowly, the tree began to become better. Tom learned that taking care of something meant giving back, and he and the tree became the best of friends.

بدأ توم يعتني بالشجرة، يسقيها ويحميها من الشمس. بدأت الشجرة تتحسن ببطء. تعلم توم أن العناية بشيء ما تعني أن تعطي في المقابل، وأصبح هو والشجرة أفضل صديقين.

Think:

How can we care for those who help us?

Problem: The boy took more from the tree than he gave.

Solution: He helped the tree grow again.

Result: The tree became healthy. The boy learned to care for it like it cared for him.

Read and write T (True) or F (False):

1. The apple tree gave the boy everything. (.....)
2. The boy gave the tree water and food everyday. (.....)
3. When Tom came back, the tree was strong and healthy. (.....)



Work in pairs. Read the story again and check (✓) the correct answer
What is the moral of the story?

- a) We should appreciate those who care for us.
b) We should ignore people who help us.

☐
☐

Pronunciation



- A consonant cluster is a sequence of two or more consonant sounds without vowels, such as **str-** in **strong** or **bl-** in **black**.

مجموعة الحروف الساكنة هي تسلسل لاثنتين أو أكثر من الأصوات الساكنة بدون حروف متحركة.
They can appear at the beginning, middle, or end of words.

يمكن أن تظهر في بداية الكلمات، أو في وسطها، أو في نهايتها.

Examples:

▶ tree - branches - crocodiles - spring



Phonics: Words with constant clusters:



Listen and repeat:



plant

نبات



black

أسود



truck

شاحنة



crops

محاصيل



drink

يشرب



tree

شجرة



Listen, look, and circle the correct word:

1. black - back



2. ink - drink



3. pant - plant



4. duck - truck



5. crops - cups



Choose a cluster from the box below and fill in the blanks:



bl - cr - pl - tr - dr



__ ink



__ ack



__ uck



__ ant



__ ops

Exercises on Lesson 3

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:



selfish - strong - apples - weak

Tom had a healthy apple tree. The tree gave Tom ① and Tom played on it. Tom traveled away and when he came back, the tree was ② Tom knew that he was ③ So he decided to take care of the tree. The tree grew ④ again.

2 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The queen wore a shiny gold at the ceremony.

a) crown

b) leaves

c) nest

d) trunk

2. Birds often build their in tall trees.

a) branches

b) shade

c) gold

d) nests

Unit 1

3. Hany is a boy. He doesn't share his toys with his friends.
a) good b) strong c) selfish d) weak
4. We bought fresh fruits and vegetables at the
a) store b) market c) shade d) nest
5. Trees need to grow big and strong.
a) gold b) rocks c) oil d) sunlight
6. The little bird had a wing and couldn't fly.
a) special b) weak c) shiny d) delicious
7. My grandmother made a cake for my birthday.
a) weak b) strong c) shiny d) delicious
8. I like to read a book in the of the tree on a hot day.
a) sunlight b) shadow c) shade d) market
9. A dark shadow created when sunlight is by something.
a) blocked b) given c) taken d) hidden
10. Everyone showed great in the new project.
a) concern b) ceremony c) branch d) trunk
11. A bird built a nest on a high of the tree. SB
a) crown b) shade c) sail d) branch
12. Omar was so He didn't want to give his toys to anyone.
a) careful b) selfish c) old d) cold

3 Read the text and answer the questions:

Lila had a tall, old mango tree in her backyard. She loved to swing from its branches and eat its juicy fruits. Sometimes, she used its leaves to make decorations for her school projects. Lila rarely thought about watering the tree or keeping it healthy. Years later, she returned from a long trip and saw the tree looking dry and weak. Lila started to water it and protect it from the sun. Slowly, the mango tree grew strong again, and Lila realized that taking care of someone or something is very important.



Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Lila rarely thought about the tree or keeping it healthy.
a) eating b) swinging c) watering d) climbing

2. Slowly, the mango tree grew again.

- a) dry b) weak c) strong d) small

B Answer the following questions:

3. What did Lila use the mango tree for when she was young?

.....

4. Why do you think the tree became weak and dry?

.....

5. How did Lila help the tree after she came back?

.....

4 Read the text and circle the consonant clusters:



Student's
Book

Ahmed climbed the trunk and rested near the branches. He saw a small crocodile beside the stream, and big fish swam past swiftly. Laila smiled and drank from the spring, then watched birds perch near the bank.

5 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. again - helped - tree - the - He - grow.

.....

2. tree - Tom - a - apple - had - healthy.

.....

3. for - caring - means - Taking - something - care - of.

.....

4. spring - from - Laila - the - drank - smiled - and.

.....

6 Punctuate the following:

1. ahmed climbed the trunk and rested near the branches

.....

2. how do you think trees help people

.....



Main Vocabulary

الكلمات الأساسية



recipe

وصفة طهي



ingredients

مكونات



flavor

نكهة



foods

أطعمة



Koshari

كشري



pasta

مكروننة



lentils

عدس



garlic

ثوم



chickpeas

حمص



rice

أرز

Extra Vocabulary

الكلمات الإضافية

meal

وجبة

قدر - إناء

tomato sauce

صلصة طماطم

crispy onions

بصل مقرمش

vinegar

خل

slices

شرائح

bowls	أوعية	oil	زيت
spices	بهارات	red sauce	صلصة حمراء
cups	أكواب	then	ثم
dakka	دقة (خلطة مصرية)	after that	بعد ذلك
favorite	مفضل	next	التالي
menu	قائمة الطعام	finally	أخيرًا
salad	سلطة	first	أولاً

Adjectives صفات

poor	فقير - رديء	simple	بسيط
bright	مشرق	special	خاص - مميز
brown	بني	spicy	حار
busy	مشغول	tasty	لذيذ المذاق
chopped	مفروم - مقطّع	thin	رفيع - رقيق
clear	واضح	traditional	تقليدي
crunchy	مقرمش	yummy	لذيذ
crispy	مقرمش	important	مهم
excellent	ممتاز	little	صغير
fair	مقبول / متوسط	main	رئيسي
hot	حار	old	قديم
difficult	صعب		

Expressions and Prepositions

التعبيرات وحروف الجر

cut into	يقطع ... إلى	mix of foods	خليط من الأطعمة
turn brown	يصبح بني اللون	cook in a pot	يطبخ ... في وعاء

Unit 1

Expressions and Prepositions

التعبيرات وحروف الجر

on top	على القمة - على السطح	fry in oil	يقلّي ... في الزيت
make very yummy	يجعل ... لذيذاً جداً	pour.....all over it	يسكب ... على كل أجزائه
need to	يحتاج إلى	at the end	في النهاية

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs

أفعال منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
need	يحتاج	needed	needed
cook	يطبخ	cooked	cooked
prepare	يحضر - يجهز	prepared	prepared
boil	يغلي	boiled	boiled
fry	يقلّي	fried	fried
add	يضيف	added	added
pour	يصب - يسكب	poured	poured
chop	يقطع	chopped	chopped
turn	يتحول إلى	turned	turned

Irregular verbs

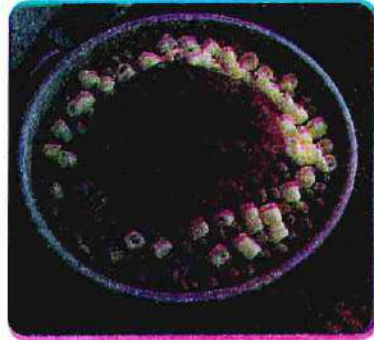
أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
cut	يقطع	cut	cut
put	يضع	put	put
make	يصنع	made	made

Read and learn



My Favorite Egyptian Food طعامي المصري المفضل



Koshari is a tasty Egyptian meal with many simple ingredients in one bowl. **First**, you need to cook rice in a pot with water. In another pot, prepare small pasta. **Then**, boil **lentils** in water. For the red sauce, fry some chopped garlic in oil, add tomato sauce, vinegar, and some spices.

الكشري هو وجبة مصرية لذيذة تحتوي على العديد من المكونات البسيطة في وعاء واحد. أولاً، تحتاج إلى طهي الأرز في قدر من الماء. في قدر آخر، حضّر المكرونة الصغيرة. ثم، اسلق العدس في الماء. لتحضير صلصة الطماطم الحمراء، اقلي بعض الثوم المفروم في الزيت، أضف صلصة الطماطم، والخل، وبعض التوابل.

You also need to make crispy onions. **First**, cut them into thin slices. **Then**, fry them in oil until they turn brown and crunchy. **After that**, put the rice in a bowl and add the pasta and lentils on top. **Then**, add some chickpeas.

تحتاج أيضًا إلى تحضير البصل المقرمش. أولاً، قطّعه إلى شرائح رقيقة. ثم، اقلبه في الزيت حتى يصبح بنيًا ومقرمشًا. بعد ذلك، ضع الأرز في وعاء وأضف المكرونة والعدس فوقه. ثم، أضف بعض الحمص.

Finally, pour the red sauce all over it, and put the crispy onions on top. There are two more sauces you can add for more flavor. One is a spicy tomato sauce, and the other is Dakka, which is made with garlic and vinegar. This mix of foods makes Koshari very yummy. Koshari is a traditional Egyptian food.

أخيرًا، اسكب الصلصة الحمراء فوق الطبق بالكامل، وضع البصل المقرمش في الأعلى. هناك نوعان آخران من الصلصات يمكنك إضافتهما لمزيد من النكهة. إحداها هي صلصة طماطم حارة، والأخرى هي الدقة التي تُصنع من الثوم والخل. هذا المزيج من الأطعمة يجعل الكشري لذيذًا جدًا. الكشري هو طعام مصري تقليدي.

Unit 1

Ingredients

مقادير

Main Ingredients	المكونات الرئيسية
2 cups white rice	2 كوب أرز أبيض
1 cup brown lentils	1 كوب عدس بني
2 cups small pasta	2 كوب مكرونة صغيرة
1 ½ cups cooked chickpeas	1 ½ كوب حمص مطبوخ
Crispy onions	البصل المقرمش
3 large sliced onions	3 بصلات كبيرة مقطعة شرائح
1 cup vegetable oil for frying	1 كوب زيت نباتي للقلي
Sauces	الصلصات
red sauce	صلصة حمراء
spicy tomato sauce	صلصة طماطم حارة
dakka sauce	صلصة الدقة



Tip!

- When writing a recipe, organize the steps using sequence words like:
عند كتابة وصفة طعام، قم بترتيب الخطوات باستخدام كلمات التسلسل مثل:
First, ... Then, ... After that, ... Next, ... Finally, ...
أخيراً، ... التالي، ... بعد ذلك، ...، ثم، ... أولاً، ...



Tip!

- When you make a Flyer, remember
 1. A main heading is the big title.
 2. A sub-heading is the smaller title.
 3. An image is a photo or drawing.
 4. A menu attracts customers.
 5. A call to action is an invitation.

Then, follow these steps:

- Choose your favorite food. اختر طعامك المفضل.
- Think about how it's made. What happens first? What comes next? فكر كيف يتم تحضيره. ماذا يحدث أولاً؟ ماذا يأتي بعد ذلك؟
- Use sequencing words to organize your steps. استخدم الكلمات التسلسلية (مثل أولاً، ثم، بعد ذلك) لتنظيم خطواتك.
- Write (30-40) words showing the steps. اكتب (40-30) كلمة توضح الخطوات.
- Glue or draw a picture of your favorite food. الصق أو ارسم صورة لطعامك المفضل.



Exercises on Lessons 4 & 5

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

wonderful - steps - Finally - recipe

Cooking is a fun and creative activity! When you make a new dish, you usually follow a ① that tells you the ingredients you need, like rice, pasta, or vegetables. It also shows you the ② to follow. You'll see words like "First," "Then," and "③" to help you put everything in the right order. Learning to cook is a great skill, and it's wonderful to make tasty food for yourself and your family.

2 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Koshari is a Egyptian meal.
 a) weak b) traditional c) chopped d) fair
2. To make Koshari, you need many in one bowl.
 a) ingredients b) slices c) sauce d) tips

Unit 1

3. You can add two more for more flavor.
a) meals b) sauces c) bowls d) pots
4. You need a large to mix all the Koshari ingredients together.
a) slice b) ingredient c) tomato d) bowl
5. To make onions, cut them into thin pieces and fry them.
a) hot b) cool c) crispy d) sauce

3 Read the text and answer the questions:

Making a salad is very **easy** and healthy. First, you need to wash some fresh vegetables like onions and tomatoes. Then, cut the onions into small pieces and slice the tomatoes. After that, put all the cut vegetables in a big bowl. Next, you can add some cucumber or carrots if you like. Finally, pour a little olive oil and vinegar on top. Mix everything well, and your simple salad is ready to eat! It's a great snack or a light meal.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The opposite of the underlined words "**easy**" is
a) important b) difficult c) tiny d) small
2. Finally, pour a little oil and vinegar on top.
a) olive b) mint c) tomatoes d) lettuce

B Answer the following questions:

3. What is the final step when making a salad?
▶
4. What is the first step when making a salad?
▶
5. What's the main idea of the text?
▶

4 Read and correct the verbs in brackets:

1. She often (**read**) books in the evening.
2. They (**playing**) football every Saturday.

3. He (went) to school by bus every day.

4. We (watched) movies on Fridays.

5. The sun (rise) in the east.

5 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. meal - a - Koshari - is - Egypt - traditional - in.

2. pour - it - sauce - the - Second, - red - over -all.

3. spices - some - add - Then, - to - sauce - the.

4. make - do - How - food - your - favorite - you?

6 Write a paragraph of (30) words using the following guiding elements:

"My favorite food"

► delicious – restaurant

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Review on Unit 1

Main Vocabulary

water weeds	أعشاب مائية	leaves	أوراق الشجر
insects	حشرات	trunk	جذع الشجرة
crocodile	تمساح	leaves	أوراق الشجر
The Nile River	نهر النيل	trunk	جذع الشجرة
desert animals	حيوانات الصحراء	branches	فروع أشجار
fox	ثعلب	garlic	ثوم
camel	جمل	chickpeas	حمص
lizard	سحلية	Koshari	كشري
owl	بومة	flavor	نكهة
snakes	ثعابين	ingredients	مكونات
creatures	مخلوقات	recipe	وصفة طهي

Present Simple & Adverbs of frequency

- Present Simple is used for habits, routines, general facts, and truths.
Form:

- Affirmative: he/she/it + base

verb + s/es/ies

▶ She **plays** football every Sunday.

I/we/you/they + base verb

▶ We always **study** English on Tuesday.

- Negative: don't/doesn't + base verb

▶ They **don't watch** TV. / He **doesn't eat** meat.

With to be → add not

▶ I **am not** tired. / She **isn't** at home.

- WH-questions: Wh-word + do/does + subject + verb?

▶ Where **does** she **work**?

- Yes/No questions: Do/Does + subject + verb?

▶ Do they **live** in Cairo?

- Keywords: **always, usually, often, sometimes, never, every..., once/twice a week, in the morning, at night**

- Adverbs of frequency: always (100%), usually (90%), often (70%), sometimes (50%), rarely (20%), never (0%).

Pronunciation

- A consonant cluster is two or more consonant sounds together with no vowel in between, e.g., str- in strong, bl- in black.

Example: ▶ tree, branches, crocodiles, spring.

Writing Samples

Life in the Nile

Life in the Nile is full of beauty and life. Many fish, birds, and animals depend on it. People use its water for farming, fishing, and transport. It is Egypt's source of water which also provides food and work.

Life in the Desert

The desert is hot and dry. Camels live in the desert. Foxes run between rocks. Lizards and snakes hide during the day. Owls hunt at night. Insects give energy to animals. Nature and humans must stay in balance. Life in the desert is hard but important.

My Favorite Food

My favorite food is Koshari. It is a famous Egyptian dish. The ingredients are rice, pasta, lentils, chickpeas, and garlic. The recipe is easy to follow. I love its special flavor. Koshari is delicious and healthy, and I enjoy eating it with my family at home.

My Favorite Healthy Meal

My favorite healthy breakfast is boiled eggs with brown bread and fresh vegetables. This meal is useful and keeps me full for a long time. It helps me stay active during the day. I enjoy the simple flavor and the fresh ingredients every morning at home.

Practice 1 on Unit 1

(خاص بالأزهر الشريف)

نص الاستماع موجود آخر الكتاب.



1 Listen and choose the correct answer:

1. I love food very much, especially (traditional - normal - delicious - spicy) Egyptian dishes.
2. (Pizza - Fatta - Pasta - Koshari) is my favorite dish.
3. I often eat it with my (friends - cousins - family - teachers) on weekends.

2 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box:

nest - market - crown - shade

- Ali** : Wow, look at that big tree in the garden! It looks like it's wearing a green ①
- Sara** : Yes! Its branches give a lot of ②, so it's perfect to sit under.
- Ali** : I see a bird's ③ on one of the branches.
- Sara** : And over there, people are buying fruit at the ④

3 Read the text and answer the questions:

My name is Ali. I love visiting the local market early in the morning. I see so many fresh fruits and vegetables there. The smell of hot bread always attracts me to the bakery. I usually buy red tomatoes, green cucumbers, and some apples to make salad and juice. I believe that fresh food is always the best. After shopping, I go back home and start preparing a healthy lunch for my family.

A Answer the following questions:

1. Where does Ali like to go early in the morning?



2. What does Ali usually buy to make salad and juice?

B Choose the correct answer:

3. The opposite of the underlined word "start" is (become - begin - end - lose).

4. The smell of hot (meat - rice - pasta - bread) always attracts me to the bakery.

5. After shopping, I (go back home - see my friends - visit my uncle - go to the club) and start preparing a healthy lunch for my family.

4 Choose the correct answer:

1. When people harm the Nile, it (helps - cleans - affects - improves) the animals badly.

2. A (fork - spoon - recipe - plate) tells you the ingredients and steps for cooking.

3. Vegetables like carrots and cucumbers are very (spicy - sweet - salty - healthy) for your body.

4. The first step in many recipes is to (eat - wash - taste - throw) the fresh vegetables.

5. If a food tastes very good, you can say it is (weak - sour - delicious - bad).

5 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. usually - drinks - coffee - She - in the morning.

2. play - We - football - every - Sunday.

3. a - delicious - I - made - cake - yesterday.

4. My - is - pizza - favorite - food.

5. eat - Vegetables - are - for - good - you - to.

Practice ② on Unit ①

نص الاستماع موجود آخر الكتاب.



1 Listen and circle the correct answer:

1. The River Nile is home to many (creatures - roads - buildings - cars).
2. You can see fish, birds, and insects live among (water - sand - tall green) weeds.
3. The (fish - bird - crocodile - plant) is called "King of the Nile".
4. The crocodile can hunt (only - never - both - not) in water and on land.

2 Choose the correct answer:

1. We should always (harm - protect - blame - ignore) animals and nature.
2. Many animals find it hard to (hide - sleep - survive - grow) in the winter when food is scarce.
3. The queen wore a shiny gold (crown - leaves - nest - trunk) at the ceremony.

3 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

pasta - important - traditional - flavor

Koshari is a ① Egyptian dish. It is very tasty. Koshari is made of rice, ② , and lentils mixed together. On top, we add chickpeas and fried onions. A special tomato sauce and garlic vinegar are added for ③ It is a healthy and delicious meal. Many people in Egypt love eating koshari.

4 Read the text and answer the questions:

In the garden, a tall tree stands like a king with a crown of green leaves. Its branches give shade, and the trunk is strong. A bird's nest is part of the tree. Near it, a clear stream flows from a spring. People visit to enjoy the sunlight, buy fruit from the market, and show interest in nature. Spending time in the garden makes everyone feel happy and peaceful.

A Choose the correct answer :

1. The tree in the garden stands like a (king - queen - market - sailor).
2. The branches of the tree give (sunlight - shade - market - ceremony).

B Answer the following questions:

3. Why do people visit the garden?

▶

4. Summarize the text in two sentences.

▶

5. Where does the stream flow from?

▶

5 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. delicious - every - chef - The - meals - makes - day.

▶

2. at - We - have - usually - 7 p.m. - dinner.

▶

6 Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. My brother always (help) me with cooking.

2. They (not like) eating spicy food.

7. The Story

A Choose the correct answer:

1. Billie Wind was a young Native (American - Egyptian - Italian - French) girl.
2. Billie lived in (California - New York - Florida - Texas).

Term 1

B Answer the following questions:

3. What was Billie's dream?

▶

4. Did Billie believe her tribe's beliefs?

▶

8 Punctuate the following:

1. what is your favorite food

▶

2. she always washes the vegetables first

▶

9 Write a paragraph of (30) words using the following guiding elements:

"Your healthy breakfast"



▶ meal - active

.....

.....

.....

.....

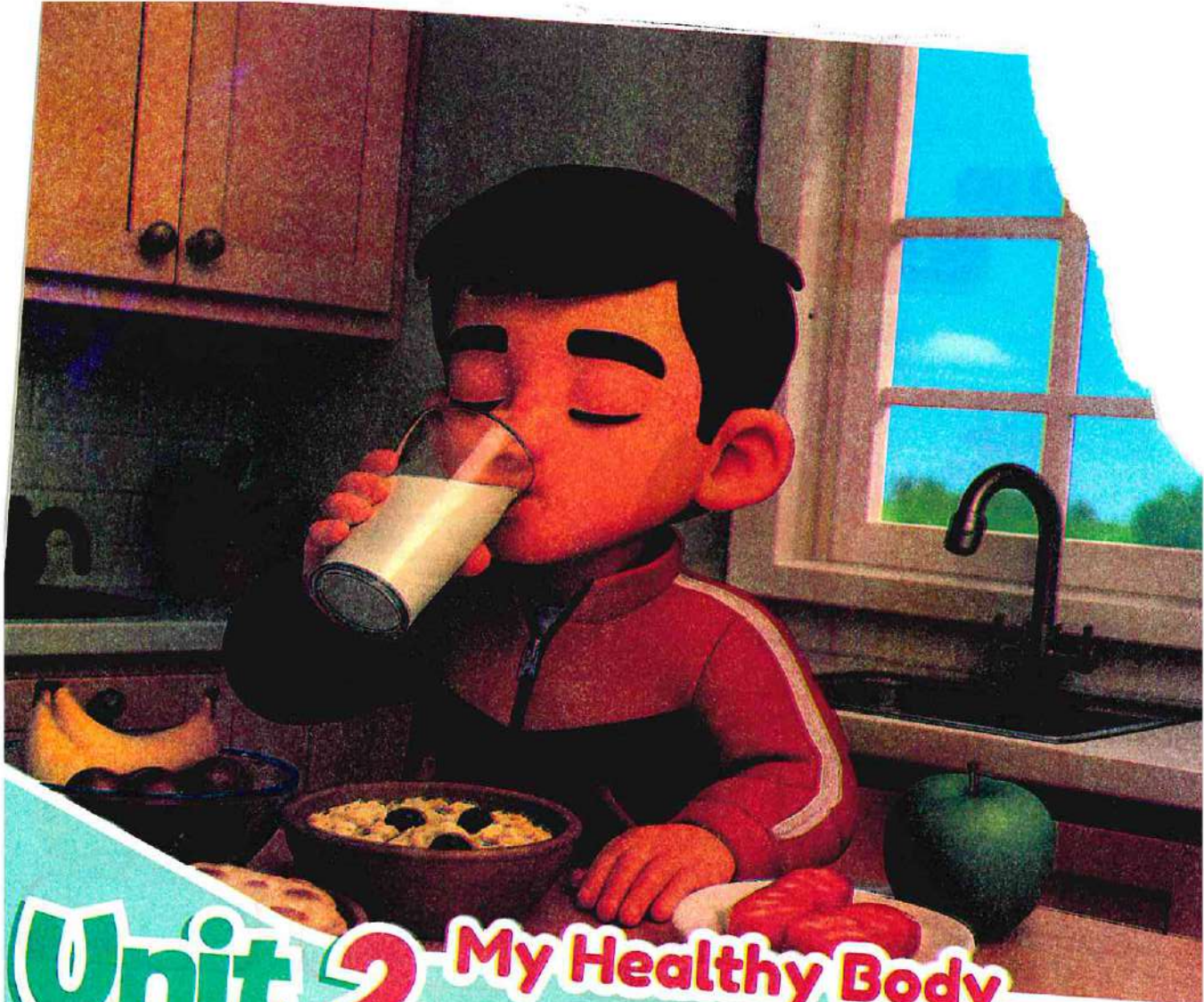
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Unit 2 My Healthy Body

جسدي الصحي

Learning Outcomes

Speaking

- Ask and answer questions about healthy habits.
- Talk about personal healthy habits.
- Recognize and repeat one-syllable words.



Listening

- Identify and understand vocabulary related to health.
- Listen to a dialog and answer comprehension questions.

Reading

- Answer questions related to a text on healthy habits.
- Discuss healthy habits based on the reading text.



Writing

- Distinguish between countable and uncountable nouns, and apply the correct determiners in context.
- Write sentences on how to stay healthy.
- Write a paragraph about a healthcare giver.

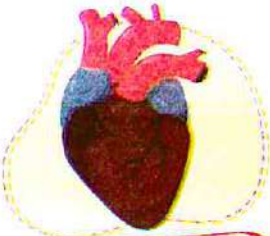
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Lesson 1

Sports for Better Health

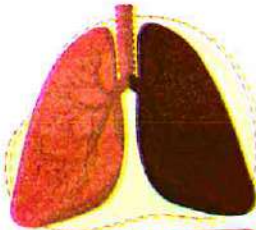


Main Vocabulary الكلمات الأساسية



heart

قلب



lungs

رئتين



mental health

الصحة النفسية



muscles

عضلات



chest

صدر



energy

طاقة



exercise

تمارين



fit

لائق بدنياً



sports

رياضات



swimming

السباحة



football

كرة القدم

Extra Vocabulary

الكلمات الإضافية

absolutely

بال تأكيد bones

عظام

alright

حسناً exactly

بالضبط

because

لأن organ

عضو

Step Ahead

before	قبل	parts	أجزاء
regularly	بانتظام	weight	وزن
stress	توتر	well	جيدًا
together	معًا	whole body	الجسم بالكامل

Adjectives صفات

fast	سريع	stressed	متوتر
healthy	صحي	stronger	أقوى
important	مهم	tired	متعب
normal	طبيعي	unhappy	غير سعيد

Expressions and Prepositions

التعبيرات وحروف الجر

exercising regularly	ممارسة التمارين بانتظام	make our bodies stronger	يجعل أجسامنا أقوى
help your muscles grow	يساعدنا على البقاء بصحة جيدة	What about + (v. ing)?	ماذا عن.....؟
go for a walk	يذهب للمشي - يذهب في نزهة	sleep better	ينام بشكل أفضل
get tired	يشعر بالتعب	take care	يعتني بـ
help us with	يساعدنا في	That's great!	هذا رائع!
reduce stress	يقلل التوتر	That's normal.	هذا طبيعي
fact	في الحقيقة	try eating.....	جرب أن تأكل.....
increase energy	يزيد الطاقة	lose weight	يفقد الوزن

Unit 2

Definitions تعريفات

fit	being healthy and strong because you exercise
mental health	how you feel and think
stressed	feeling unhappy or tired
lungs	the organs in your chest that help you breathe
muscles	the parts of your body that help you move

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs أفعال منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
breathe	يتنفس	breathed	breathed
exercise	يتمرن	exercised	exercised
increase	يزيد	increased	increased
move	يتحرك	moved	moved
play	يلعب	played	played
reduce	يقلل	reduced	reduced
stay	يبقى	stayed	stayed

Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
feel	يشعر	felt	felt
get	يحصل	got	gotten/got
give	يعطي	gave	given
grow	ينمو	grew	grown
lose	يفقد	lost	lost
sleep	ينام	slept	slept

Unit 2

Mazen : What about our **mental health**? Can sports help us with that?

مازن : وماذا عن صحتنا النفسية؟ هل تساعدنا الرياضة في ذلك؟

Mom : Absolutely! **Exercising regularly** helps you **sleep better** and **reduces stress**.

الأم : بالتأكيد! ممارسة الرياضة بانتظام تساعدك على النوم بشكل أفضل وتقلل من التوتر.

Mazen : That's great! I think I will play sports more regularly.

مازن : هذا رائع! أعتقد أنني سألعب الرياضة بانتظام.

Mom : How about going for a walk together?

الأم : ما رأيك أن نذهب في نزهة سوياً؟

Mazen : Now? Sure! I want to be healthy.

مازن : الآن؟ بالتأكيد! أريد أن أكون بصحة جيدة.

Think:

How does playing sports help our body and mind?

Listen again and answer:



1. How does football make you stronger?



2. What should you do if you feel tired while playing sports?



3. Why is exercising regularly important?



4. How does swimming help the body?



Exercises on Lesson 1

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Playing football helps your heart become

a) smaller

b) weaker

c) stronger

d) more tired

Listen and read

"Fit, Fast, and Feeling Good"

لائق بدنياً، سريع، وبشعر بشعور رائع



Mazen : Mom, why is it important to play **sports**?

مازن : لماذا من المهم أن نلعب الرياضة يا أمي؟

Mom : Well, sports help us stay healthy and make our bodies stronger.

الأم : حسنًا، الرياضة تساعدنا على الحفاظ على صحتنا وتجعل أجسامنا أقوى.

Mazen : Oh! So if I play **football**, will I be stronger?

مازن : أوه! إذا لعبت كرة القدم، هل سأصبح أقوى؟

Mom : Yes, it makes your **heart** strong and helps your **muscles** grow. It also **increases energy**.

الأم : نعم، فهي تقوّي قلبك وتساعد عضلاتك على النمو. كما أنها تزيد من طاقتك.

Mazen : What about **swimming**?

مازن : ماذا عن السباحة؟

Mom : Swimming is very good, too! It makes your **lungs** strong. In fact, it helps your whole body.

الأم : السباحة جيدة جدًا أيضًا! فهي تقوّي رئتيك. في الحقيقة، هي تفيد الجسم كله.

Mazen : Good, but sometimes I get **tired** when I play sports.

مازن : حسنًا، لكن أحيانًا أشعر بالتعب عندما أمارس الرياضة.

Mom : That's normal. Try eating some fruit before you exercise to give you more energy.

الأم : هذا أمر طبيعي. جرّب أن تأكل بعض الفاكهة قبل التمرين لتعطيك طاقة أكثر.

Mazen : Alright. Sports make us **fit** too, right?

مازن : حسنًا. الرياضة تجعلنا لائقين بدنيًا أيضًا، صحيح؟

Mom : Exactly! **Exercise** helps you lose weight and makes your bones stronger.

الأم : بالضبط! التمرين يساعدك على فقدان الوزن ويجعل عظامك أقوى.

B Answer the following questions:

3. What do the heart and lungs do for our body?

▶

4. How does exercise help our mental health?

▶

5. Summarize the text in one sentence.

▶

4 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. is - important - play - it - sports - to - Why?

▶ ?

2. lungs - very - makes - Swimming - strong - your.

▶

3. mental - health - sports - our - help - Can - with?

▶ ?

4. a - for - walk - going - How - together - about?

▶ ?

5. better - helps - at night - Exercise - you - sleep.

▶

5 Punctuate the following:

1. why is it important to play sports

▶

2. swimming makes your lungs strong

▶

6 Write a paragraph of (30) words using the following guiding elements:

"My favorite sport"

▶ What sport is it?

▶ How does it help your health?

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Swimming is good for making your strong.
 a) eyes b) blood c) stress d) lungs
3. Eating some before you exercise makes you feel better.
 a) fruit b) fries c) candy d) bread
4. Exercise helps you lose and makes your bones stronger.
 a) height b) weight c) speed d) hair
5. Exercising regularly helps you sleep better and reduces
 a) hunger b) happiness c) stress d) thirst

2 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

muscles - lungs - mental - important

Sports are good for both our bodies and minds. For example, swimming makes your ① strong, which helps with breathing better. Football helps your ② grow. Playing sports can also improve your ③ health because it reduces stress. Regular exercise helps you feel happier and more active every day.

3 Read the text and answer the questions:

Our heart and lungs are important organs in the chest. They help us breathe and move energy through our whole body. Exercise, like swimming or playing football, helps our muscles grow strong and keeps us fit. Regular exercise also helps reduce stress and improve mental health. When we exercise regularly, we increase energy, sleep better, and feel less tired. Taking care of our body and mind is important to stay healthy and happy.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Exercise helps our muscles strong.
 a) grow b) sleep c) breathe d) lose
2. Regular exercise can
 a) stop breathing b) make us tired
 c) cause stress d) reduces stress

weekend	نهاية الأسبوع	watermelon	بطيخ
a walk (n.)	نزهة / تمشية	fridge	ثلاجة
chips	رقائق بطاطس	friends	أصدقاء
burger	برغر	journey	رحلة
carrot	جزرة	mind (n.)	عقل
dinner	عشاء	past	ماضي
energy	طاقة	picnic	نزهة
sweets	حلويات	changes (n.)	تغييرات
family	عائلة		

Adjectives

صفات

unhealthy	غير صحي	left	المتبقي
happy	سعيد	favorite	مفضلة
better	أفضل		

Expressions and Prepositions

التعبيرات وحروف الجر

I'd like to + (base verb)	أود أن	all day	طوال اليوم
in the past	في الماضي	instead of	بدلاً من
followed by	يتبع بـ	used to	اعتدت أن
It makes me feel strong.	يجعلني أشعر بالقوة.	help me feel better	يساعدني على الشعور بتحسن

Lesson 2

My Habits: Now and Then

Main Vocabulary

الكلمات الأساسية

habits
عادات

wake up late

يستيقظ متأخرًا



wake up early

يستيقظ مبكرًا



exercise

يتمرن - تمرين



watch TV

يشاهد التلفاز



play football

يلعب كرة القدم



drink water

يشرب ماء



eat dinner early

يتناول العشاء مبكرًا



eat more fruits and vegetables

يأكل المزيد من الفاكهة والخضروات



snacks

وجبات خفيفة



vitamins

فيتامينات



soda

مشروب غازي - صودا

now and then	الآن وفي الماضي	on weekends	في عطلات نهاية الأسبوع
do sports	يمارس الرياضة	at home	في المنزل
a lot of	الكثير من	help me feel better	تساعدني على الشعور بتحسن

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs أفعال منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
share	يشارك	shared	shared
change	يغير	changed	changed
cook	يطبخ	cooked	cooked
grill	يشوي	grilled	grilled
bake	يخبز	baked	baked
fry	يقلّي	fried	fried
replace	يستبدل	replaced	replaced
watch	يشاهد	watched	watched

Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
wake	يستيقظ	woke	woken
buy	يشترى	bought	bought
do	يفعل - يؤدي	did	done
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk

Read and learn



Adam's Journey to a Healthier Life

رحلة آدم نحو حياة أكثر صحة

Hello! I'm Adam, and I'd like to share how my **habits** have changed. In the **past**, I **woke up late** on weekends and **didn't exercise** much. Now, I **wake up early** and **exercise** every morning—it makes me feel strong and happy. مرحبًا! أنا آدم، وأود أن أشارك كيف تغيرت عاداتي. في الماضي، كنت أستيقظ متأخرًا في عطلات نهاية الأسبوع ولم أكن أمارس التمارين كثيرًا. أما الآن، فأستيقظ مبكرًا وأمارس الرياضة كل صباح – وهذا يجعلني أشعر بالقوة والسعادة.



I **used to watch TV all day**, but **now I play football** with friends every Saturday. Before, I loved chips, burgers, and sweets. **Now, I eat more fruits and vegetables**, which give me important **vitamins**.

اعتدت أن أشاهد التلفاز طوال اليوم، لكنني الآن ألعب كرة القدم مع أصدقائي كل يوم سبت. في السابق، كنت أحب رقائق البطاطس والبرجر والحلويات. أما الآن، فأتناول المزيد من الفواكه والخضروات التي تمنحني فيتامينات مهمة.

My favorite snacks are apples, bananas, and carrots. And I drink **water** instead of **soda**.

وجباتي الخفيفة المفضلة هي التفاح والموز والجزر. وأشرب الماء بدلاً من المشروبات الغازية.

My family's habits changed too—we grill or bake food instead of frying like we used to do in the past, **and we eat dinner early**, followed by a walk. These changes give me more energy and help me feel better. Have you changed your habits too?

تغيرت عادات عائلتي أيضًا – الآن نشوي أو نخبز الطعام بدلاً من القلي كما كنا نفعل في الماضي، وتتناول العشاء مبكرًا، ثم نخرج في نزهة. تمنحني هذه التغييرات طاقة أكثر وتساعدني على الشعور بتحسن. هل غيرت عاداتك أنت أيضًا؟

Read and write T (True) or F (False):



Student's Book

1. Adam exercised a lot in the past. ()
2. Adam eats more fruits and vegetables now. ()
3. In the past, Adam woke up early on weekends. ()
4. Adam's family now eats dinner early and goes for a walk. ()

Read and complete the sentences with the words in the box:



Student's Book

vitamins - football - bodies - soda

1. Adam plays with his friends every Saturday.
2. Adam drinks a lot of water instead of
3. Fruits and vegetables give us important
4. Healthy habits are important for our and minds.

Language In Use



Using a/an/some/any

We use (a) before **singular countable nouns** starting with a **consonant sound**.

نستخدم (a) قبل الأسماء المعدودة المفردة التي تبدأ بصوت ساكن.

Examples:

- ▶ I have a notebook in my bag.
- ▶ I saw a cat in the garden.

We use (an) before **singular countable nouns** starting with a **vowel sound**.

Notice:



The vowels are: (a - e - o - u - i).

نستخدم (an) قبل الأسماء المعدودة المفردة التي تبدأ بصوت متحرك.

Unit 2

Examples:

- ▶ She eats **an** egg in the morning.
- ▶ Salma has **an** orange for lunch.

- We use **(some)** with **plural countable nouns** or **uncountable nouns** in **affirmative sentences, offers and requests.**

نستخدم **(some)** بمعنى بعض مع الأسماء المعدودة الجمع أو الأسماء غير المعدودة في الجمل المثبتة والعروض والطلبات.

Examples:

- ▶ I have **some** apples. She drank **some** water.
- ▶ He bought **some** books from the store.
- ▶ Can you bring me **some** water, please?

- We use **(any)** with **plural countable nouns** or **uncountable nouns** in **negative sentences and questions.**

نستخدم **(any)** بمعنى أي مع الأسماء المعدودة الجمع أو الأسماء غير المعدودة في الجمل المنفية والأسئلة.

Examples:

- ▶ There aren't **any** apples left.
- ▶ Is there **any** milk in the fridge?

Read and correct the mistake:

1. I have **an** watermelon.
2. There is **any** milk in the fridge.
3. She ate **a** apple yesterday.
4. I don't have **some** food at home.



(.....)

(.....)

(.....)

(.....)



Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Is there orange juice left in the fridge?
 a) a b) an c) any d) some
2. She bought bottle of water.
 a) a b) an c) some d) any
3. Omar will buy apples for the picnic.
 a) a b) some c) any d) an

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:



1. We saw elephant at the zoo.
 a) a b) an c) some d) any
2. My mom made delicious cake.
 a) a b) an c) some d) any
3. Are there chairs available?
 a) a b) an c) some d) any
4. I usually have orange for breakfast.
 a) a b) an c) some d) any
5. There isn't sugar left in the bowl.
 a) a b) an c) some d) any
6. Would you like tea?
 a) a b) an c) some d) any
7. She bought beautiful dress.
 a) a b) an c) some d) any

Read and write the correct form of the words between the brackets:



1. My friend wants to buy (an) new smartphone.
2. There's (a) interesting documentary on TV tonight.
3. She doesn't have (some) time to talk now.
4. Can I get (any) water, please?
5. There isn't (some) milk in the fridge.
6. Would you like (any) coffee?

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

early - changes - healthy - walk

Adam's habits have changed. Now, he wakes up early every morning and exercises. He feels strong and healthy. His family also made ①; they eat dinner early and go for a ② afterwards. These new habits make Adam feel better and stay ③ Changing habits can be challenging, but with support from family and friends, it becomes easier.

2 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- Being clean is a very thing for preventing illness.
a) important b) unimportant c) difficult d) easy
- After weeks of training, the player became very and ready for the competition.
a) thin b) weak c) slow d) strong
- Eating a balanced breakfast every morning is a very habit.
a) bad b) healthy c) fast d) unhealthy
- Regular exercise helps you stay
a) fit b) unfit c) lazy d) tired
- Using a lot of sugar and fats can lead to an habit.
a) healthy b) unhealthy c) balanced d) good
- Regular weightlifting makes your muscles
a) strong b) weak c) small d) flexible
- Adam wakes up early the morning.
a) with b) on c) at d) in
- He plays football friends every Saturday.
a) on b) at c) with d) for
- Eating fruit exercise gives you more energy during the exercise.
a) before b) after c) on d) in

- 10.** There isn't apples juice in the fridge.
a) a b) an c) any d) some
- 11.** I need to buy new pair of shoes.
a) a b) an c) any d) some
- 12.** She is reading interesting book.
a) a b) an c) any d) some
- 13.** Do you have questions for me?
a) a b) an c) any d) some
- 14.** There is milk in the fridge.
a) a b) an c) any d) some
- 15.** Can I have water, please?
a) a b) an c) any d) some

3 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. drinks - of - instead - water - soda - **He**.
2. morning - dinner - family - early - **His** - eats - the - in.
3. wake - **I** - late - sometimes - up - on - weekends.
4. snacks - apples - **My** - favorite - are - and - bananas.
5. get - **Exercise** - helps - energy - me - more.

4 Read the text and answer the questions:

Good habits help us stay healthy and happy. Some habits are easy to follow every day. For example, waking up early, drinking water, and eating more fruit give us energy. Exercising and playing football are good for our muscles and mind. Watching TV all day is not healthy. Eating dinner early and taking a walk can help us feel strong. Vitamins and healthy snacks, like fruits and vegetables, keep our bodies fit. It is important to make good choices and change bad habits to stay well.

Unit 2

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- Drinking water and eating fruit give us
 a) energy b) sickness c) tiredness d) sadness
- Watching TV all day is
 a) healthy b) not healthy c) fun d) strong

B Answer the following questions:

- Name three good habits from the text.

▶

- Why is eating dinner early good for us?

▶

- Summarize the text in one sentence.

▶

5 Punctuate the following:

- i'd like to share my habits

▶

- do you have any healthy snacks

▶

6 Write a paragraph of (30) words using the following guiding elements:

"My healthy habits"

▶ What healthy habits do you have?

▶ What do you eat and drink?

.....

.....

.....

.....

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.....

Lesson 3

Heart and Blood

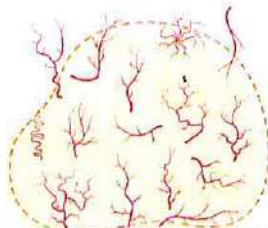
Main Vocabulary

الكلمات الأساسية



blood

دم



blood vessels

أوعية دموية



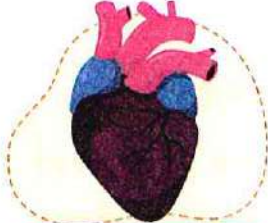
fist

قبضة يد



nutrients

عناصر غذائية



organ

عضو



oxygen

أكسجين



carbon dioxide

ثاني أكسيد الكربون

Extra Vocabulary

الكلمات الإضافية

heart	قلب	parts	أجزاء
muscle	عضلة	size	حجم
stress	توتر	sleeping	النوم
cell	خلية	through	من خلال
drinking (n.)	الشرب	tightly	بإحكام
eating (n.)	الأكل	tips	نصائح
gas	غاز	tubes	أنابيب
job	وظيفة - دور	waste	نفايات - مخلفات

Unit 2

Adjectives

صفات

amazing

مذهل

powerful

قوي جدًا

super

خارق

Expressions and Prepositions

التعبيرات وحروف الجر

one of the most important

واحد من أهم

a lot of

الكثير من

pump blood to all body parts

يضخ الدم إلى جميع أجزاء الجسم

helps your heart pump better

يساعد قلبك على الضخ بشكل أفضل

take away

يأخذ بعيدًا

get sick

يمرض

keep us alive

يُبقينا على قيد الحياة

followed by

يتبع بـ

too much

أكثر من اللازم

stay strong

يبقى قويًا

keep it healthy

يجعله صحيًا

bad for

سيء لـ

take care of

يعتني بـ

keep you from

يمنعك من

Definitions

تعريفات

organ

a body part that does a job

blood vessels

tubes that carry blood throughout the body

fist

a hand when it is closed

oxygen

a gas that we breathe

nutrients

give us energy that helps our bodies grow

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs

أفعال منتظمة

Present

Past

p.p.

carry

يحمل

carried

carried

close

يغلق

closed

closed

pump

يضخ

pumped

pumped

follow

يتبع

followed

followed

Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة

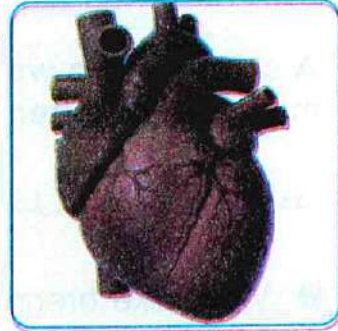
Present		Past	p.p.
beat	ينيض - يدق	beat	beaten
take	يأخذ	took	taken
hurt	يؤذي	hurt	hurt

Read and learn

Our Body's Super pump! مضخة الجسم الرائعة

We have an amazing body. The heart is one of the most important organs of our body. It is about the size of your fist. The heart's job is to pump blood to all parts of the body.

لدينا جسم رائع. القلب هو أحد أهم الأعضاء في أجسامنا. حجمه تقريباً بحجم قبضة يدك. وظيفة القلب هي ضخ الدم إلى جميع أجزاء الجسم.



Blood carries oxygen and nutrients to every cell. It also takes away waste like carbon dioxide. The heart pumps blood through blood vessels, which are like small tubes.

يحمل الدم الأكسجين والعناصر الغذائية إلى كل خلية. كما يزيل النفايات مثل ثاني أكسيد الكربون. يضخ القلب الدم عبر الأوعية الدموية، وهي مثل الأنابيب الصغيرة.

The heart is a strong muscle that keeps us alive. Too much stress can hurt your heart, so it's important to keep it healthy. You can take care of your heart by eating good food, sleeping well, and drinking a lot of water. القلب عضلة قوية تبقينا على قيد الحياة. التوتر الزائد يمكن أن يضر قلبك، لذا من المهم أن تحافظ عليه صحياً. يمكنك العناية بقلبك عن طريق تناول طعام صحي، والنوم الجيد، وشرب الكثير من الماء.

Also, exercise helps your heart pump better and keeps you from getting sick. If you follow these tips, your heart will stay strong! It may be small, but it is very powerful!

أيضًا، التمرين يساعد قلبك على الضخ بشكل أفضل ويحميك من الإصابة بالأمراض. إذا اتبعت هذه النصائح، يمكنك الحفاظ على قوة قلبك! قد يكون صغيرًا، لكنه قوي جدًا!

Listen again and write T (True) or F (False):



1. The heart is about the size of your fist. ()
2. Blood carries waste products like carbon dioxide. ()
3. Water is bad for the heart. ()
4. Blood vessels are like large tubes. ()

Pronunciation



- A syllable is a word part with one vowel sound. It can have one or more vowel letters but only one vowel sound.

المقطع الصوتي هو جزء من الكلمة يحتوي على صوت متحرك واحد. قد يحتوي على حرف أو أكثر من الحروف المتحركة، ولكنه يحتوي دائمًا على صوت متحرك واحد فقط.

- Words like bread (5 letters) and pot (3 letters) look different but both have one syllable because they only have one vowel sound.
كلمات مثل bread (تتكون من 5 حروف) و pot (تتكون من 3 حروف) تبدو مختلفة، لكن كلاهما يحتوي على مقطع صوتي واحد لأنه يحتوي على صوت متحرك واحد فقط.
- Words like knife (5 letters) and cat (3 letters) — both 1 syllable

Examples:

▶ arm, jump, feed, bread

Circle the word that has one syllable:

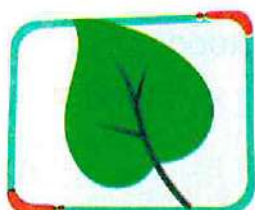


1. basket - pencil - apple - run
2. tree - finger - banana - rabbit
3. fish - mother - elephant - lesson
4. jump - eraser - happy - jacket
5. hungry - hat - yellow - sofa

Listen and put the sounds in order. Then, write the word:



Student's Book



f-l-ea
Leaf



d-ee-f



t-o-p



f-l-g-a

Exercises on Lesson 3

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

healthy - pump - strong - weak

The heart is one of the most important organs of our body. Our heart is a ① muscle. Its main job is to ② blood. Blood carries oxygen and nutrients to our body. The heart is about the size of your fist. To keep our heart ③ we should eat good food and exercise.

2 Choose the correct answer: a, b, c, or d:

1. Blood carries to every cell.

- a) waste b) oxygen c) carbon dioxide d) stress

2. The heart is about the size of your

- a) fist b) head c) foot d) finger

3. Blood vessels are like small

- a) pumps b) organs c) tubes d) muscles

4. To keep your heart healthy, you should

- a) eat bad food b) sleep little
c) have too much stress d) drink a lot of water

5. Exercise helps your heart

- a) pump better b) get sick c) stop d) become weak

Unit 2

6. The heart is a very muscle.
a) weak b) small c) large d) powerful
7. Waste products like are taken away by blood.
a) oxygen b) nutrients c) carbon dioxide d) blood
8. Too much can hurt your heart.
a) food b) sleep c) stress d) exercise
9. If you follow these tips, your heart will stay
a) sick b) weak c) strong d) tired
10. The blood carries to every cell.
a) nutrients b) waste c) stress d) carbon dioxide

3

Read the text and answer the questions:

We have an amazing body. The heart is a very important organ, about the size of your fist. Its main job is to pump blood to all parts of the body. Blood carries oxygen and nutrients to every cell, and it takes away waste. The heart pumps blood through blood vessels (like small tubes). It's a strong muscle that keeps us alive! To keep your heart healthy, eat good food, sleep well, drink water, and exercise. These tips help your heart stay strong and powerful!

A

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The heart's job is to blood.
a) pump b) make c) tell d) eat
2. To keep your heart healthy, you should
a) eat bad food b) sleep late
c) exercise d) feel stressed

B

Answer the following questions:

3. What are the blood vessels like?



4. What does blood carry to every cell?

▶

5. Summarize the text in one sentence.

▶

4 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. heart - The - organ - is - an - important.

▶

2. blood - to - parts - all - pumps - body - the - Our - heart - of.

▶

3. healthy - we - keep - heart - our - How - can?

▶ ?

4. powerful - Our - small - heart - is - ,but.

▶

5 Punctuate the following:

1. the heart is a super pump

▶

2. how can we keep our heart healthy

▶

6 Write a paragraph of (30) words using the following guiding elements:

"How can we keep our heart healthy?"

▶ **good food - sleep well - drink water - exercise**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Main Vocabulary

الكلمات الأساسية

Healthcare workers
العاملون في مجال الرعاية الصحية

doctor

طبيب



nurse

ممرضة



pharmacist

صيدلي



paramedics

المسعفون



emergencies

حالات طارئة



habits

عادات



life savers

منقذو الأرواح



community

مجتمع



medicine

دواء

Extra Vocabulary

الكلمات الإضافية

meal

وجبة

rest

راحة

neck

رقبة

safely

بأمان

night

ليل

skills

مهارات

knowledge	معرفة	stethoscope	سماعة الطبيب
patient	مريض	support (n.)	دعم
source	مصدر	treatment	علاج
quickly	بسرعة	vision	بصر - رؤية
respect (n.)	احترام	care	رعاية
toothpaste	معجون أسنان		

Adjectives صفات

active	نشط	pleased	مسرور
correct	صحيح	proud	فخور
harmful	ضار	real	حقيقي
reliable	موثوق به	relaxed	مسترخي
local	محلي	urgent	عاجل
long	طويل	tiring	مُتعب

Expressions and Prepositions التعبيرات وحروف الجر

spend their lives	يقضون حياتهم	proud to be	فخور بأن يكون
day and night	ليلاً ونهاراً	give advice	يقدم نصيحة
work around the clock	يعمل على مدار الساعة	recieve the right medicine	يتلقى العلاج الصحيح
give support	يقدم الدعم	on the spot	في الحال / فوراً
show respect	يظهر الاحترام	stay active	يبقى نشيطاً
play a role	يلعب دوراً	make sure	يتأكد

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs

أفعال منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
ask	يسأل	asked	asked
care	يعتني	cared	cared
check	يفحص	checked	checked
diagnose	يشخص	diagnosed	diagnosed
encourage	يشجع	encouraged	encouraged
identify	يحدد	identified	identified
mention	يذكر	mentioned	mentioned
brush	يغسل أسنانه	brushed	brushed
provide	يوفر - يقدم	provided	provided
receive	يستلم	received	received
respond	يستجيب	responded	responded
stay	يبقى	stayed	stayed
thank	يشكر	thanked	thanked
transport	ينقل	transported	transported
treat	يعالج	treated	treated

Irregular verbs

أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
give	يعطي	gave	given
show	يُظهر	showed	shown
spend	يقضي (وقت)	spent	spent

Read and learn

Healthcare Heroes



Healthcare workers—like doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and paramedics—are real-life heroes who spend their lives helping others. They work day and night to keep people healthy and treat illnesses. Doctors use their knowledge and skills to check patients, diagnose diseases, and provide treatments. Nurses often work around the clock to give support and care for patients.



العاملون في مجال الرعاية الصحية—مثل الأطباء والممرضين والصيادلة والمسعفين—هم أبطال حقيقيون في الحياة الواقعية، يكرسون حياتهم لمساعدة الآخرين. إنهم يعملون ليلاً ونهاراً للحفاظ على صحة الناس وعلاج الأمراض. يستخدم الأطباء معرفتهم ومهاراتهم لفحص المرضى، وتشخيص الأمراض، وتقديم العلاجات. غالباً ما يعمل الممرضون على مدار الساعة لتقديم الدعم والرعاية للمرضى.

Pharmacists play a very important role, too. They make sure patients receive the correct medicine and give advice on how to use it safely. Paramedics respond quickly in emergencies. They give help on the spot and take patients safely to hospitals.

يلعب الصيادلة أيضاً دوراً مهماً جداً. فهم يتأكدون من أن المرضى يتلقون الدواء الصحيح، ويقدمون نصائح حول كيفية استخدامه بأمان. أما المسعفون، فيستجيبون بسرعة في حالات الطوارئ، ويقدمون المساعدة الفورية، وينقلون المرضى بأمان إلى المستشفيات.

Healthcare workers also help us live healthier lives as they encourage us to eat healthy meals, stay active, play sports, and stop harmful habits. These heroes work long hours with kindness. We should thank them by caring for our health and showing them respect. Healthcare workers are really our everyday heroes!

ساعدنا العاملون في الرعاية الصحية أيضاً على عيش حياة صحية من خلال تشجيعنا على تناول وجبات صحية، والبقاء نشيطين، وممارسة الرياضة، والتوقف عن العادات الضارة. يعمل هؤلاء الأبطال لساعات طويلة بلطف وعطاء. ويجب أن نشكرهم من خلال الاعتناء بصحتنا واحترامهم. العاملون في الرعاية الصحية هم حقاً أبطالنا في الحياة اليومية!

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:



1. To work around the clock means:
 - a) to work in a room with a clock
 - b) to work for long hours without much rest
 - c) to work while watching a clock
 - d) all workers must wear a watch
2. To give help on the spot means:
 - a) to help immediately
 - b) to help after a long time
 - c) to help only if asked
 - d) to help with advice on medicine
3. To diagnose means:
 - a) to treat patients
 - b) to identify the cause of a problem or illness
 - c) to identify the emergency
 - d) to transport patients



Writing Notes:

- When you write a non-fiction text, ask yourself: Is the information true? Did I make anything up? Is my source reliable?
- عندما تكتب نصًا غير خيالي، اسأل نفسك: هل المعلومات صحيحة؟ هل اخترعت شيئًا؟ هل مصدري موثوق؟

Non-fiction writing should include:

- An introductory sentence, like "My neighbor, Selim, is a doctor at our local hospital."
- جملة افتتاحية، مثل: "جارنا سليم طبيب في مستشفىنا المحلي."
- Details that are all true, like "He wears a white coat and carries a stethoscope around his neck."
- تفاصيل صحيحة، مثل: "يرتدي معطفاً أبيض ويحمل سماعة طبية حول رقبته."
- Adjectives, like "white," "big," "kind."
- صفات، مثل: "أبيض"، "كبير"، "لطيف".
- A closing sentence, like "The work is tiring, but he's proud to be a doctor."
- جملة ختامية، مثل: "العمل متعب، لكنه فخور بكونه طبيباً."



Choose a healthcare person and write about him/her.

1. Where do they work?
2. How do they help us?
3. Is their work hard? Why?
4. How can we thank them?

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Lesson 5

1



Wash your hands before and after eating.
اغسل يديك قبل وبعد الأكل.

2



Eat fruits and vegetables regularly.
تناول الفواكه والخضروات بانتظام.

3



Drink enough water daily.
اشرب كمية كافية من الماء يوميًا.

4



Exercise regularly.
مارس الرياضة بانتظام.

5



Sleep early and
get enough rest.
نم مبكرًا واحصل على قسط
كافي من الراحة.

6



Brush your teeth
daily with toothpaste.
نظف أسنانك يوميًا باستخدام
معجون الأسنان.



Tip!

The Elements of a Good Poster are...

- 1 A clear Title (to grab the attention)
- 2 Organized Steps (to explain)
- 3 Photos or drawings (to illustrate)

عنوان واضح (لجذب الانتباه)
خطوات منظمة (للتوضيح)
صور أو رسومات (للتوضيح)

Now create a poster about: Healthy Habits



Student's
Book

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Exercises on Lessons 4 & 5

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

healthy - diagnose - emergencies - correct

Healthcare workers are important to our community. Doctors use their skills to ① diseases and help people get well. Pharmacists help patients receive the ② medicine for their treatment. Paramedics act quickly in ③ to provide immediate help.

2 Choose the correct answer: a, b, c, or d:

1. Healthcare workers are called real-life
a) fools b) heroes c) patients d) habits
2. Nurses often work to care for patients.
a) lazily b) mentally
c) around the clock d) on the spot
3. Paramedics provide help in emergencies.
a) always b) immediately c) sometimes d) after a long time
4. To stay healthy, healthcare workers encourage us to
a) stop healthy meals b) ignore sports
c) stay active d) have harmful habits

3 Correct the word(s) between brackets:

1. I need (a) apple for my snack.
2. Do you have (some) questions about the lesson?
3. She bought (any) new books from the store.

Unit 2

4. There isn't (some) milk left in the fridge.

5. Can I have (any) water, please?

4 Read the text and answer the questions:

Healthcare workers are real life heroes. Doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and paramedics spend their lives helping people in emergencies and every day. They work around the clock to provide treatment and care for patients. Their knowledge and skills make sure that patients get the correct medicine and advice quickly. Healthcare workers show kindness and respect to everyone in the community. They are proud to be life savers and always stay active to respond to urgent needs safely. Taking care of health is important, and healthcare workers play a big role in helping people live healthier and longer lives.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Paramedics help in
a) emergencies b) parties c) games d) schools
2. Healthcare workers work
a) day and night b) once a week
c) in holidays d) at home

B Answer the following questions:

3. Who are some examples of healthcare workers?

▶

4. Why are healthcare workers called life heroes?

▶

5. Summarize the text in one sentence.

▶

5 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. have - any - We - in - don't - bananas - apples - or - fridge - the.

▶

2. you - some - Would - coffee - like?

▶ ?

3. There - are - some - on - apples - the - table.

▶

4. Nurses - offer - support - and - clock - the - care - around.

▶

6 Choose a healthcare worker and write 30-40 words about him / her:



▶ 1. Where do they work?

▶ 2. How do they help us?

▶ 3. Is their work hard? Why?

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Review on Unit 2

Main Vocabulary

chest	صدر	drink water	يشرب ماء
nutrients	عناصر غذائية	paramedics	المسعفون
energy	طاقة	vitamins	فيتامينات
organ	عضو	emergencies	حالات طارئة
exercise	تمارين - ممارسة الرياضة	soda	مشروب غازي
stress	توتر	life savers	منقذو الأرواح
fit	لائق بدنيًا	snacks	وجبات خفيفة
healthcare workers	العاملون في مجال الرعاية الصحية	community	مجتمع
mental health	الصحة النفسية	blood vessels	أوعية دموية
doctor	طبيب	medicine	دواء
muscles	عضلات	fist	قبضة يد
nurse	ممرضة	muscle	عضلة
habits	عادات	pharmacist	صيدلي

Articles & Quantifiers

Articles & Quantifiers

- a + singular countable starting with consonant sound.
- an + singular countable starting with vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u).
- some + plural countable / uncountable nouns (affirmative sentences / requests / offers).
- any + plural countable / uncountable nouns (negatives and questions).

Pronunciation

- Syllables a word part with one vowel sound.

May have one or more vowel letters, but only one vowel sound.

Example: of one-syllable words: arm, jump, feed, bread.

Quick Review

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:  Student's Book

1. To be fit means to be healthy and
 a) tired b) active c) smart d) nervous
2. are the parts of your body that help you move.
 a) Heart b) Ears c) Skin d) Muscles
3. Lungs are the organs in your chest that help you
 a) think b) move c) breathe d) eat
4. Mental health is how
 a) you feel and think b) well your body moves
 c) strong your muscles are d) how clear your vision is
5. Stressed is when you feel unhappy or
 a) happy b) pleased c) relaxed d) tired

2 Read and complete with a/an/some/any:  Student's Book

1. I want to buy grapes.
2. There isn't cheese in the fridge.
3. I bought green notebook.
4. They played with orange ball.

3 Write three habits that keep your body strong and healthy:  Student's Book

1.
2.
3.

Writing Samples

My Favorite Sport

My favorite sport is swimming. It is fun and relaxing. I like it because it keeps me fit and makes my muscles stronger. It also improves my breathing and makes me feel healthy and energetic.

My Healthy Habits

I have many healthy habits. I like eating vegetables and fruits daily. I drink plenty of water every day. I exercise by walking and stretching every morning. My healthy habits keep me active, strong, and happy.

How To Keep Your Heart Healthy

We can keep our heart healthy through many ways. Eating food like vegetables and fruits keeps your heart healthy. Sleeping well every night helps you feel relaxed. Drinking plenty of water and exercising regularly make our heart stronger and help us stay active and happy.

My Favorite Healthcare Worker Healthy

My favorite healthcare worker is a nurse. A nurse works in a hospital and takes care of sick people every day. She helps by giving medicine, checking patients' health, and comforting them. Her work is hard because it requires long hours.

Practice 3 on Unit 2

(خاص بالأزهر الشريف)

نص الاستماع موجود آخر الكتاب.



1 Listen and choose the correct answer:

1. I like playing sports especially (running - football - swimming - tennis).
2. Swimming helps make my (hands - eyes - lungs - feet) strong.
3. Before I exercise, I sometimes eat (candy - an apple - a sandwich - a banana).

2 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box:

healthy - hospital - strong - helpful

Mariam: Hello Adam!

Adam : Hi Mariam! You look so ① today. What's your secret?

Mariam: Hi Adam! I just try to follow ② habits. I exercise every morning.

Adam : That's great! Do you think healthcare workers are ③ in teaching us these habits?

Mariam: Absolutely! Doctors and nurses in the ④ always advise people on how to stay fit and active. They are our everyday heroes!

3 Read the text and answer the questions:

Hello! I'm Adam. Before, I woke up late and didn't exercise. I also watched TV and ate chips and sweets. Now, I wake up early, exercise daily, and play football with friends every Friday. I eat fruits like apples and bananas and drink water instead of soda. My family changed, too. We grill food and walk after dinner. These changes make us feel better!

Term 1

A Answer the following questions

1. Summarize the text in one sentence?

2. Mention two healthy habits that Adam does now?

B Choose the correct answer:

3. Adam drinks (juice - milk - water - coffee) now instead of soda.

4. Adam plays football with his friends every (Sunday - Saturday - Friday - Monday).

5. Now, I wake up (early - late - in the morning - at night) and exercise daily.

4 Choose the correct answer:

1. Eating fruits and vegetables helps you stay (tired - healthy - sad - weak).

2. The heart is a very (small - weak - powerful - broken) organ that keeps us alive.

3. Exercise helps you lose (height - weight - speed - hair) and makes your bones stronger.

4. She needs (an - a - some - any) umbrella because it's raining.

5. I don't have (an - a - some - any) time to play sports today.

5 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. juice - I - some - want - orange.

2. are - true - life - Doctors - heroes.

3. helps - heart - our - pump - Exercise - better - also.

4. He - for - healthy - breakfast - eats - food.

5. are - on - some - There - fruits - the - table.

Practice 4 on Unit 2

نص الاستماع موجود آخر الكتاب.



1 Listen and circle the correct answer:

1. Hala is a (doctor - nurse - paramedic - engineer).
2. I want to (save - work - write - share) some tips for a healthy life.
3. It's (unimportant - remember - important - daily) to eat a balanced diet.

2 Choose the correct answer:

1. (Fit - Stressed - Pleased - Active) is when you feel unhappy or tired.
2. Pharmacists make sure patients receive the correct (toys - games - books - medicine).
3. Our lungs are organs in our chest that help us (breathe - run - eat - sleep).

3 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

healthy - exercise - energy - habits

It's important to be healthy. Living a ① life depends on good habits. ② regularly can make your muscles and your heart strong. Eating fruits and vegetables also gives you ③ Remember, every small change makes a difference!

4 Read the text and answer the questions:

Healthcare workers like doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and paramedics are real-life heroes. **They** help people stay healthy and treat illnesses every day. Doctors check patients and give treatments. They are so important in our lives. Nurses care for patients day and night. Pharmacists give the right medicine, and paramedics help in emergencies. These workers also teach us to eat healthy, stay active, and live better lives. Healthcare workers are very important in our lives.

Term 1

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. (Nurse - Paramedics - Doctors - Pharmacists) care for patients day and night.
2. Healthcare workers teach us to eat healthy and stay (at home - lazy - active - heavy).

B Answer the following questions:

3. What does the underlined word "they" refer to?



4. Summarize the text in one sentence.?



5. Why are healthcare workers called "real-life heroes"?



5 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. nurse - My - is - a - in - mother - hospital - a.



2. have - you - any - Do - toys - home - at?



6 Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. We need to drink (any) water daily.

2. There isn't (some) sugar left for the tea.

7. The Story

A Choose the correct answer:

1. The elders were (happy - disappointed - surprised - excited) when Billie said she did not believe the Earth could talk.
2. Billie travelled into the Everglades by (bus - bicycle - train - canoe).

B Answer the following questions:

3. What did the elders tell Billie to do?

▶

4. What did Billie pack for her journey?

▶

8 Punctuate the following:

1. what is your favorite healthy habit

▶

2. doctors treat illnesses and sick people

▶

9 Write a paragraph of (30) words using the following guiding elements:

"My Favorite Healthy Breakfast."

▶ favorite meal - useful - active

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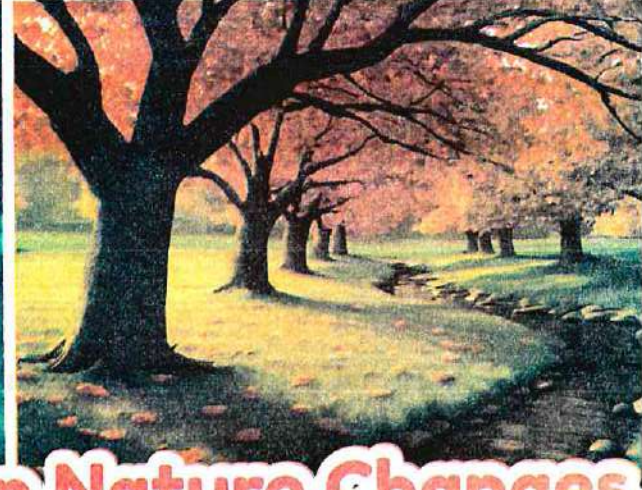
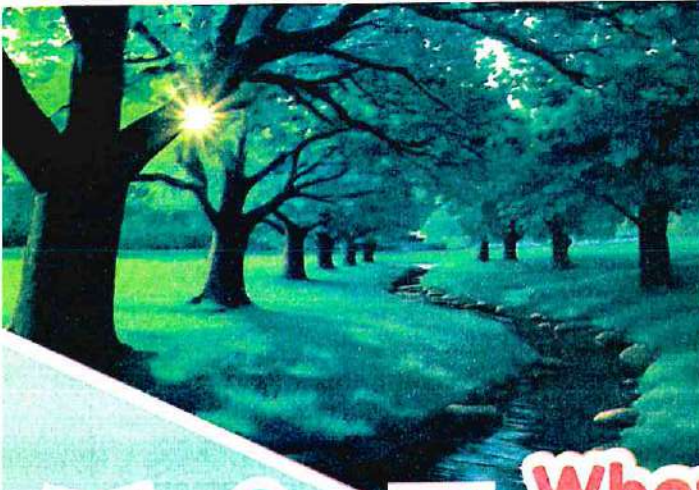
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Unit 3 When Nature Changes

عندما تتغير الطبيعة

Learning Outcomes



Speaking

- Describe different weather conditions
- Talk about past events using the past simple tense.
- Recognize and repeat vowel digraph in common words.



Listening

- Answer questions based on conversations about environmental changes.
- Identify vocabulary related to weather in a listening text.



Reading

- Answer comprehension questions on extreme weather conditions.
- Identify elements (**characters and moral**) in a fictional story.



Writing

- Complete sentences using the past simple tense correctly.
- Write a fiction story.

Lesson 1

Weather Wonders and Warnings

Main Vocabulary

الكلمات الأساسية

weather wonders
عجائب الطبيعة

thunderstorm

عاصفة رعدية



sandstorm

عاصفة رملية



flood (n.)

فيضان



forest

غابة



drought

جفاف



wildfire

حرائق الغابات



heat wave

موجة حر



temperature

درجة الحرارة

Extra Vocabulary

الكلمات الإضافية

warnings	تحذيرات	mountains	جبال
city	مدينة	wind	رياح
street	شارع	dust	غبار - تراب
farmers	مزارعون	rain	مطر
crops	محاصيل	quickly (adv.)	بسرعة
land	أرض	sadly (adv.)	للأسف
dangerously (adv.)	بشكل خطير	planet	كوكب
lightning	برق	nature	الطبيعة
burns	حرائق	news	أخبار

Unit 3

Adjectives

صفات

terrible	فظيع	stuck	عالق
scary	مخيف	damaged	تالف
awful	سيئ جدًا	close	قريب
dry	جاف	safe	آمن
severe	شديد	afraid	خائف

Notice:

- The word close has two pronunciations.
 - If it comes as a **verb**, the letter "s" is pronounced as /z/.
 ► close (v.) يغلق
 - If it comes as an **adjective**, the letter "s" is pronounced as /s/.
 ► close (adj.) قريب - حميم

Expressions and Prepositions

التعبيرات وحروف الجر

hear about	يسمع عن	What a pity!	يا للخسارة! - يا للأسف!
on the news	في الأخبار	stay safe	ابق آمنًا
get stuck	يعلق	a long time	وقت طويل
It looks scary.	يبدو مخيفًا	Keep it clean.	حافظ عليه نظيفًا
That's so sad.	هذا محزن جدًا	afraid of	خائف من
close to	قريب من	prevent ... from	يمنع ... من
afraid of	خائف من	for days	لأيام
burned down	احترقت بالكامل	It was terrible.	كان الأمر فظيعة.
lost their homes	فقدوا منازلهم	had to stay	اضطر إلى البقاء

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs

أفعال منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
cover	يغطي	covered	covered
damage	يُتلف	damaged	damaged
flood	يُغرق	flooded	flooded
affect	يؤثر على	affected	affected
save	ينقذ	saved	saved
carry	يحمل	carried	carried
happen	يحدث	happened	happened
hope	يأمل	hoped	hoped
prevent	يمنع	prevented	prevented

Irregular verbs

أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
hear	يسمع	heard	heard
hit	يضرب	hit	hit
strike	يثور	strike	strike
get	يحصل	got	got/gotten
spread	ينتشر	spread	spread
burn	يحترق	burnt/burned	burnt/burned
lose	يفقد	lost	lost

Listen and read



When Nature Strikes!

عندما تتور الطبيعة!

Mazen : Dina, did you hear about the flood in our city last week? It was terrible?

مازن : دينا، هل سمعتي عن الفيضان في مدينتنا الأسبوع الماضي؟ لقد كان أمرًا فظيعةً.



Dina : Yes, Mazen! I saw it on the news. The water covered the streets, and many cars got stuck. It looked scary.

دينا : نعم يا مازن! رأيته في الأخبار. غمرت المياه الشوارع وعلقت العديد من السيارات. بدا الأمر مخيفًا.

Mazen : Yes, my uncle's house was damaged. The water flooded his living room, and he had to stay with us for a few days.

مازن : نعم، تضرر منزل عمي. غمرت المياه غرفة المعيشة الخاصة به ، واضطر للبقاء معنا لبضعة أيام.

Dina : That's so sad. I hope he's okay now. Floods are terrible. And now there's a drought – no rain in China for months! Farmers can't grow crops because there's no water.

دينا : هذا محزن جدًا. أمل أن يكون بخير الآن. الفيضانات مروعة. والآن هناك جفاف - لم تهطل الأمطار في الصين منذ شهور! لا يستطيع المزارعون زراعة المحاصيل بسبب نقص المياه.

Mazen : Yes, droughts are awful! The land gets so dry that animals can't find water. And I heard that a wildfire is spreading in the forest in the U.S.A.

مازن : نعم، الجفاف مريع! تصبح الأرض جافة جدًا لدرجة أن الحيوانات لا تجد الماء. وقد سمعت أن حريقًا ينتشر في الغابة في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية.

Dina : Oh no! Is it close to the mountains?

دينا : يا إلهي! هل هو قريب من الجبال؟

Mazen : Yes, and it spreads quickly because it's dry there, and the winds are so strong. Sadly, many trees burned down, and animals lost their homes.

مازن : نعم، انه ينتشر بسرعة بسبب الجفاف هناك والرياح القوية. للأسف، احترقت العديد من الأشجار، وفقدت الحيوانات منازلها.

Dina : What a pity! Let's learn more about how we can stay safe and help our planet.

دينا : يا للخسارة! هيا نتعلم كيف يمكننا البقاء آمنين ومساعدة كوكبنا.

Answer the following questions about the text:



Student's
Book

1. What happened in Mazen and Dina's city last week?

▶

2. How did the flood affect Mazen's uncle?

▶

3. Why can't farmers grow food in China?

▶

4. What can Mazen and Dina do to help the planet?

▶

Read and complete the sentences with the words in the box:



Student's
Book

damaged – spread – planet – news – stuck

1. I was in my car during the flood. I couldn't move.

2. The wildfire quickly in the forest.

3. I heard on the that there was a bad storm in the village.

4. Medhat's house was after the storm hit it.

5. To save our we must keep it clean.

Read and circle the correct word:

1. A lot of trees burned down in a (wildfire - drought).
2. During a (heat wave - flood), the weather is very hot.
3. A (thunderstorm - drought) can prevent farmers from growing food.

Exercises on Lesson 1

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

damaged - spread - news - stuck

Last week we had a terrible storm. During the storm, I was ① in my car because the road was flooded and I couldn't move. The wildfire ② quickly in the nearby forest, and I heard on the news that several houses were destroyed. My friend's house was badly ③ when the strong winds hit it. We must all work together to protect our planet and keep it safe from such disasters.

2 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Floods can homes and streets.
a) clean b) damage c) build d) carry
2. When the land gets too dry, there may be a
a) thunderstorm b) flood c) drought d) sand
3. A wildfire quickly when the wind is strong.
a) eats b) grows c) spreads d) hides
4. Mazen's uncle had to in another house after the flood.
a) stay b) go c) cry d) walk
5. To help the planet, we should it clean.
a) break b) do c) close d) keep

3 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. city - flood - A - last - hit - our - week.

.....

2. flood - stuck - the - in - cars - got - Many.

.....

3. Mazen's - How - affect - did - flood - the - uncle?

..... ?

4. a storm - safe - during - can - we - How - stay?

..... ?

5. you - hear - Did - the - about - flood?

..... ?

4 Read the text and answer the questions:

Last week, there was a terrible flood in our city. The water covered the streets, and many cars got stuck. Some houses were damaged, and people had to stay somewhere safe. Floods cause many problems for both people and animals. Now, there is a **drought** in China. It has not rained for months, so farmers cannot grow crops. The land is very dry, and animals cannot find water. It is important to learn how to protect our planet.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. After the flood, many cars got on the streets.

- a) stuck b) dry c) burned d) safe

2. What does the word "**drought**" mean in the text?

- a) A flood that covers streets b) A period with no rain and little water
c) A strong wind that burns trees
d) Cars stuck in water

Unit 3

B Answer the following questions:

3. When was the terrible flood?



4. How do droughts affect farmers?



5. What is the main idea of the text?



5 Punctuate the following:

1. did you hear about the flood in our city last week



2. there was no rain in china for months.



6 Write a paragraph of (30) words using the following guiding elements:

"How can we help the planet?"



▶ What dangers does nature bring?

▶ What can we do to stay safe?

Handwriting practice area with ten horizontal lines for writing a paragraph.

Lesson 2

Extreme Weather in Ancient Egypt

Main Vocabulary

الكلمات الأساسية



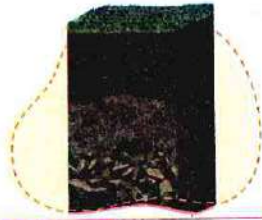
extreme weather
طقس قاس



Ancient Egypt
مصر القديمة



irrigation system
نظام الري



rich soil
تربة خصبة



canal
قناة - مجرى مائي



basin
حوض مائي

Extra Vocabulary

الكلمات الإضافية

The Nile River	نهر النيل	fields	حقول
sandstorm	عاصفة رملية	mud bricks	طوب طيني
Khamsin	رياح الخماسين	metal	معدن
drought	جفاف	problems	مشاكل
farming	الزراعة	machines	آلات
desert	صحراء	tools	أدوات
system	نظام	ways	طرق
wood	خشب	heat	حرارة
cool drinks	مشروبات باردة		

Unit 3

Adjectives

صفات

possible	ممکن	thick	سميك
rich	غني	smart	ذكي
enough	كافي	modern	حديث
dry	جاف	nice	لطيف
low	منخفض	excited	متحمس
hard	صعب		

Expressions and Prepositions

التعبيرات وحروف الجر

help crops grow	يساعد في نمو المحاصيل	stay safe	ابق آمنًا
spread ... over	يوزع ... على	make ... possible	يجعل شيئًا ممكنًا
stay inside	ابق في الداخل	to stop this	لإيقاف هذا الأمر
control the water	التحكم في الماء	to solve this	لحل هذا الأمر
spread it over their fields	وزّعها على حقولهم	hard to see and breathe	من الصعب الرؤية والتنفس
worked hard	عملوا بجد		

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs

أفعال منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
damage	يتلف	damaged	damaged
control	يتحكم	controlled	controlled
happen	يحدث	happened	happened
solve	يحل	solved	solved
protect	يحمي	protected	protected

Present		Past	p.p.
survive	ينجو	survived	survived
splash	يتناثر	splashed	splashed

Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
build	يبني	built	built
bring	يجلب	brought	brought
have	يملك	had	had
spread	يوزع - ينشر	spread	spread
find	يجد	found	found
become	يصبح	became	become

Read and learn

The Weather in Ancient Egypt

الطقس في مصر القديمة

Ancient Egypt had weather that made farming possible, even in the desert.

كان الطقس في مصر القديمة يسمح بالزراعة، حتى في الصحراء.

The Nile River gave water and rich soil, which helped crops grow.

وقر نهر النيل الماء والتربة الخصبة، مما ساعد على نمو المحاصيل.

But sometimes, the weather also brought problems like floods, droughts, and sandstorms.

لكن أحياناً، كان الطقس يجلب مشاكل مثل الفيضانات، والجفاف، والعواصف الرملية.

Floods:

The Nile River flooded every year. The water brought rich soil to the land, which helped crops grow.



نهر النيل كان يفيض كل عام. وكانت المياه تجلب التربة الخصبة، مما ساعد على نمو المحاصيل.

But sometimes, the floods were too strong and damaged farms.

لكن أحيانًا كانت الفيضانات قوية جدًا مما اتلف المزارع.

To stop this, the Ancient Egyptians built canals and basins to control the water and spread it over their fields.

ولمنع ذلك، بنى المصريون القدماء قنوات مائية وأحواضًا للتحكم في المياه وتوزيعها على حقولهم.

Droughts:

Droughts happened when there was not enough rain.

حدث الجفاف عندما لم يكن هناك ما يكفي من المطر.

The Nile's water became low, and the land became dry. Crops could not grow.

انخفض منسوب مياه النيل، وأصبحت الأرض جافة، ولم تستطع المحاصيل أن تنمو.

To solve this, the Ancient Egyptians made irrigation systems to bring water to their fields.

ولحل هذه المشكلة، أنشأ المصريون القدماء أنظمة ري لجلب المياه إلى حقولهم.

Sandstorms:

Sandstorms, called Khamsin, brought strong, hot winds with sand.

العواصف الرملية، والتي تُعرف بالخماسين، كانت تجلب رياحًا ساخنة وقوية محملة بالرمال.

It was hard to see and breathe. People stayed inside to stay safe.

كان من الصعب الرؤية أو التنفس. بقي الناس بالداخل ليكونوا بأمان.

They built their homes with thick mud bricks to protect themselves from the wind and sand.

بنوا بيوتهم من الطوب الطيني السميك لحماية أنفسهم من الرياح والرمال.

The Ancient Egyptians didn't have modern machines, but they found smart ways to survive.

لم يكن لدى المصريين القدماء آلات حديثة، لكنهم وجدوا طرقًا ذكية للبقاء.

They worked hard, used simple tools, and protected themselves from heat, sand, and floods.

عملوا بجد، واستخدموا أدوات بسيطة، وحملوا أنفسهم من الحرارة، والرمال، والفيضانات.



Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- The floods brought water and to the land.
a) sand b) rich c) rocks d) heat
- Droughts made the Nile's water
a) soil b) spread c) high d) low
- The protected the Ancient Egyptians from sandstorms.
a) mud bricks b) wood c) pyramids d) metal
- The Ancient Egyptians found smart ways to
a) damage b) breathe c) grow d) survive

Answer the following questions:



- What did the Ancient Egyptians use to bring water to their crops during droughts?
.....
- What did the Ancient Egyptians do to stop the flood damage?
.....
- Describe the weather in Ancient Egypt.
.....

Language In Use



Past Simple



Study this example situation:

- Thomas Edison **was** a scientist.
- He **lived** a long time ago.
- He **invented** the light bulb.

توماس إديسون كان عالمًا.
قد عاش منذ زمن بعيد.
اخترع المصباح الكهربائي.

Notes:



The verbs (**was**), (**lived**), and (**invented**) are all in the past simple tense.

كان - عاش - اخترع كلها أفعال في زمن الماضي البسيط.

Unit 3

- The **past simple** is something that **happened and finished** in the past. The action is completely over.
الماضي البسيط هو شيء حدث وانتهى في الماضي. الفعل انتهى تمامًا.
- The past simple is the second form of the verb.
الماضي البسيط هو الصيغة الثانية للفعل.
- Most verbs are (**regular**). We just add **-ed** to the end of the verb.
معظم الأفعال "منتظمة". نحن فقط نضيف **-ed** إلى نهاية الفعل.

Example:

▶ We **played** football **yesterday**.

Verb "to be" in the past:

فعل (يكون) في الماضي:

- This verb is very special!

I - He - She - It → was

You - We - They → were

هذا الفعل مميز جدًا!

(كنت - كان - كانت)

(كنتم - كنا - كانوا)

Examples:

▶ I **was** happy **yesterday**.

▶ They **were** at school.

Common Keywords

- We often use the past simple with words that tell us when the action finished:
نستخدم الماضي البسيط غالبًا مع كلمات تخبرنا متى انتهى الفعل:
- **yesterday** (أمس)
- **last night - last week - last year** (ليلة أمس - الأسبوع الماضي - العام الماضي)
- **two days ago - three months ago** (منذ يومين - منذ ثلاثة أشهر)
- **in 2023** (في عام 2023)

Negative Sentences

الجملة المنفية

(did not)

(لم)

- For negative, use (**did not**) + the base verb.

▶ We **didn't play** football **yesterday**.
للسفي، استخدم (**did not**) + أصل الفعل.

Notice:

was → wasn't

were → weren't

▶ He **wasn't** football **yesterday**.

Questions تكوين الأسئلة

(Did) (هل)

● For (Yes or No) questions, use **Did + subject + the base verb**.

للسئلة، استخدم **Did** + الفاعل + أصل الفعل.

Did + subject + the base verb?

Examples:

▶ A: Did you **visit** your grandmother last week?

⇒ B: Yes, I did.

⇒ No, I didn't.

▶ A: Did they **study** for their exams?

⇒ B: Yes, they did.

⇒ No, they didn't.

(Wh- Questions) (أسئلة أدوات الاستفهام)

Wh- word + did + subject + base verb?

Examples:

▶ A: Where **did** you **go** yesterday?

⇒ B: I went to the park with my family.

▶ A: When **did** he **finish** your homework?

⇒ B: He finished his homework 2 hours ago.

Notice:

● **Was** (I - he - she - it)?

● **Were** (we - they - you)?

Short Answers

- ▶ Did you eat? ⇒ Yes, I did. ⇒ No, I didn't.
 ▶ Did he eat? ⇒ Yes, he did. ⇒ No, he didn't.

Notice:

- ▶ Were they tired? ⇒ Yes, they were. ⇒ No, they weren't.
 ▶ Was he tired? ⇒ Yes, he was. ⇒ No, he wasn't.

Read and write the correct form of the verb between brackets:



Student's Book

1. They (visit) the zoo last weekend.
2. I (am) so excited about my trip two days ago.
3. (Do) the teacher give us homework last Monday?
4. Why didn't you (went) to school yesterday?

Rewrite the following sentences in the negative form:



Student's Book

1. Malik watched TV early last night.
 ▶
2. She saw a nice animal yesterday.
 ▶
3. They were at the club a week ago.
 ▶

Choose the correct answer:



Student's Book

1. Yesterday, I my laptop to finish my project.
 a) use b) used c) uses d) using
2. We any internet connection during the power cut.
 a) didn't have b) doesn't have c) not have d) hasn't have
3. My phone on the desk this morning.
 a) is b) be c) were d) was
4. you charge your tablet last night?
 a) Was b) Were c) Did d) Do
5. They online to buy a new printer.
 a) go b) went c) goes d) going

Exercises on Lesson 2

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (Vocabulary)

- The Nile River gave water and to the land.
a) bricks b) wind c) rich soil d) tools
- To stay safe during sandstorms, people
a) stayed inside b) went farming c) talked d) danced
- To stop floods, Ancient Egyptians built and basins.
a) boats b) canals c) roads d) walls
- happen when there is not enough rain.
a) Droughts b) Floods c) Khamsin d) Thunder
- Ancient Egyptians used simple to protect themselves.
a) sand b) electric c) plastic d) tools

2 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (Grammar)

- We to the zoo last Saturday.
a) go b) going c) goes d) went
- She at home yesterday because she was sick.
a) stay b) stayed c) stays d) staying
- They happy with their exam results last year.
a) were b) was c) are d) be
- I my homework because I was too tired.
a) didn't do b) don't do c) not did d) didn't did
- We any milk left in the fridge.
a) wasn't b) haven't c) didn't have d) not have
- you at the meeting yesterday.
a) Did b) Do c) Was d) Were
- He his wallet on the bus.
a) loses b) lose c) lost d) losing
- The shops open because it was a public holiday.
a) weren't b) didn't c) wasn't d) not

9. What time you arrive at school yesterday?
 a) was b) did c) were d) do
10. There many people at the concert.
 a) wasn't b) not c) didn't d) weren't

3 Read the text and answer the questions:

Ancient Egypt had a dry climate, but the Nile River made farming possible. Every year, the Nile flooded and brought rich soil to the land. This helped farmers grow crops. Sometimes, the **floods** were too strong and damaged farms. To control water, the Egyptians built canals and basins. They also faced droughts, when the water was low and crops could not grow. To fix this, they created irrigation systems. Sandstorms brought hot winds and sand, so people built thick mud-brick homes to stay safe.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Every year, the Nile
 a) flooded b) dried c) brought d) controlled
2. The Underlined word "**flood**" means
 a) there is no rain b) there is much water
 c) there is much sand d) there isn't any sand

B Answer the following questions:

1. Summarize the text in one sentence.
 ►
2. Why did the Egyptians build canals and basins?
 ►
3. What did sandstorms bring?
 ►

4 Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets

1. The Ancient Egyptians (**build**) their houses from mud bricks
2. Where (**was**) you yesterday.
3. The children (**paint**) colorful pictures in art class yesterday

4. My uncle (travel) to Italy last summer.
5. Where (does) you buy that new bag from?
6. The teacher (explain) the lesson clearly last week.
7. She (find) her lost keys in the kitchen.

5 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. Egyptians - were - Ancient - smart - people - very.
.....
2. problems - weather - brought - The - many.
.....
3. problems - weather - to - brought - The - many - Egypt.
.....
4. The - brought - rich - water - soil - land - the - to.
.....
5. Where - people - stay - sandstorms - during - did?
..... ?
6. protected - They - from - sand - and - floods - themselves - storms.
.....

6 Punctuate the following:

1. ancient egyptians had smart ways to survive.
.....
2. The Nile River helped Egyptian farmers.
.....

7 Write a paragraph of (30) words using the following guiding elements:

"Extreme weather"

► **flood - damage**

Term 1



Main Vocabulary

الكلمات الأساسية



pond

بركة ماء



well

بئر



flies

ذباب



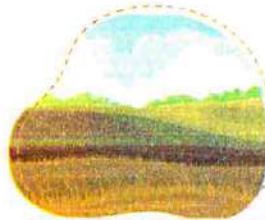
hole

حفرة



lake

بحيرة



field

حقل



frog

ضفدع



leap

يقفز بقوة

Extra Vocabulary

الكلمات الإضافية

changes

تغيرات

village

قرية

safely

بأمان

summer

صيف

danger

خطر

edge

طرف - حافة

area

منطقة

moment

لحظة

movement

حركة

decision

قرار

instead

بدلاً من

resting

الاستراحة

wings

أجنحة

choice

اختيار

bottom

القاع

grass

عشب

Adjectives

صفات

far	بعيد	cool	بارد
protected	محمي	warm	دافئ
thin	رقيق - نحيف	safe	آمن
deep	عميق	enough	كافي
quiet	هادئ	nice	لطيف

Expressions and Prepositions

التعبيرات وحروف الجر

daily life	الحياة اليومية	dry up	يجف
have fun	يستمتع	get worried	يقلق
after a long time	بعد وقت طويل	any longer	بعد الآن
think about	يفكر في	look for	يبحث عن
decided not to	قرر ألا - قرر عدم	share a time	يشارك لحظة
leaped through	قفز عبر - قفز من خلال	if that happens	إذا حدث ذلك
couldn't stay any longer	لم يستطيعوا البقاء أكثر من ذلك		

Definitions تعريفات

a pond	is an area of water, usually smaller than a lake
a well	is a deep hole dug in the ground to find water
flies	they are small insects with two thin, small wings
leap	to jump high and far in one big movement
safely	protected from danger

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs

أفعال منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
jump	يقفز	jumped	jumped
agree	يوافق	agreed	agreed
rest	يستريح	rested	rested
decide	يقرر	decided	decided
dry up	يجف	dried up	dried up
start	يبدأ	started	started
search	يبحث	searched	searched

Irregular verbs

أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
leap	يقفز	leapt/leaped	leapt/leaped
dig	يحفر	dug	dug
find	يجد	found	found
catch	يمسك	caught	caught
swim	يسبح	swam	swum
become	يصبح	became	become
leave	يغادر	left	left
say	يقول	said	said
know	يعرف	knew	known
think	يفكر	thought	thought
keep	يحفظ	kept	kept



Read and learn



The Two Frogs

الضفدعين

Once upon a time, in a small and quiet village, there were two frogs who were best friends.

ذات مرة، في قرية صغيرة وهادئة، كان هناك ضفدعان و كانا افضل صديقين.



They lived together in a small pond near the edge of the village. The pond was their home, and they loved it very much.

كانا يعيشان معًا في بركة ماء صغيرة قرب طرف القرية. كانت البركة منزلهما، وكانا يحبانها كثيرًا.

Every day, they had fun catching flies, swimming in the cool water, and resting under the warm sun.

في كل يوم، كانا يستمتعان بصيد الذباب، والسباحة في الماء البارد، والاستراحة تحت الشمس الدافئة.

One summer, the weather became extremely hot. The sun was strong, and the pond started to dry up.

في صيفاً ما، أصبح الطقس حارًا جدًا. كانت الشمس قوية، وبدأت البركة تجف.

The frogs got worried. They knew they couldn't stay in the pond any longer because there wasn't enough water for them.

أصبح الضفدعان قلقان. كانا يعلمان أنه لا يمكنهما البقاء في البركة بعد الآن لعدم وجود ماء كافٍ.

They decided to leave the pond and look for a new home where they could live safely.

قررا مغادرة البركة والبحث عن منزل جديد يعيشان فيه بأمان.

The two frogs leaped through fields and grass, looking for another pond.

قفز الضفدعان عبر الحقول والعشب، بحثًا عن بركة جديدة.

After a long time, they saw a deep well. One of the frogs said. "This well looks like a great place for us to live! The water is cool, and it's very deep. We can swim here all day."

بعد وقت طويل، رأيا بئرًا عميقًا. قال أحد الضفادع. يبدو هذا البئر مكانًا رائعًا لنعيش فيه! الماء بارد، وهو عميق جدًا. يمكننا السباحة هنا طوال اليوم.

The other frog thought for a moment and said,

الضفدع الآخر فكر للحظة وقال:

"The water is nice now, but what if it dries up one day? If that happens, we will get stuck at the bottom of the well, and we won't be able to get out."

الماء جميل الآن، لكن ماذا لو جف في يوم من الأيام؟ إذا حدث ذلك، سنعلق في قاع البئر، ولن نستطيع الخروج.

The first frog thought about what his friend said, then agreed.

الضفدع الأول فكر فيما قاله صديقه، ثم وافق.

They decided not to live in the well. Instead, they kept leaping and searching for a safe home.

قررا ألا يعيشا في البئر، وبدلاً من ذلك استمرّا في القفز والبحث عن منزل آمن.

Answer the following questions:



1. Where did the frogs live at the beginning of the story?

▶

2. Why did the frogs leave their pond?

▶

3. What did the first frog like about the well?

▶

4. Why didn't they stay in the well?

▶

5. What does this story teach us?

▶



Read and write T (True) or F (False).

1. The two frogs lived together in a pond. ()
2. The two frogs had a lot of fun catching fish. ()
3. There was enough water in the pond in the summer. ()
4. The two frogs decided to live in the well. ()
5. The story tells us to think before we make a decision. ()

Complete the summary with the words in the box:



(deep - well - home)

Once, there were two frogs who couldn't live in a pond any longer. So, they decided to look for a new ① After a long time, they saw a ② One of the frogs said, "This ③ looks like a great place for us to live! But the other frog thought it wasn't safe. So, they searched for a better home.

Pronunciation



A vowel digraph is when two vowels appear together and make just one sound.

ال "vowel digraph" هو اجتماع حرفين متحركين معًا لإصدار صوت واحد فقط.

Examples:

- ▶ leap: in "leap," the 'ea' makes the long 'e' sound.
- ▶ flood: in "flood," the 'oo' makes a short 'u' sound.
- ▶ boat: in "boat," the 'oa' makes a long 'o' sound.
- ▶ read: in "read," the 'ea' makes a long 'e' sound.
- ▶ rain: in "rain," the 'ai' makes a long 'a' sound.

Unit 3

Listen and circle the words with vowel digraphs:



Student's Book

read - cup - thumb - book - hot - goat -
feet - well - hear - foot - frog

Circle the vowel digraph in the following sentences:



Student's Book

1. I like to eat green peas.
2. We read books last week.
3. The gazelle leaped over the small stream.
4. The heavy flood covered the roads.

Exercises on Lesson 3

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

well - hot - dry - leap

Once upon a time, in a small and quiet village, there were two frogs who were best friends. One summer, the weather became very ① The frogs' pond started to ② up. They looked for a new place and found a deep ③ But they didn't stay there. They wanted a safe home.

2 Choose the correct answer: a, b, c, or d:

1. The frogs left the pond because it started to up.
a) change b) dry c) move d) grow
2. Farmers often get water from a deep in the ground.
a) pond b) dam c) lake d) well
3. Rain, sunshine, wind, and snow are all part of the
a) danger b) movement c) weather d) area

4. A large natural body of water surrounded by land is called a

- a) pond b) hole c) mountain d) well

5. The frogs wanted to find a home where they could live

- a) dangerously b) safely c) quickly d) instead

3 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. frogs - lived - The - in - pond - a.

▶

2. wanted - safe - a - They - find - to - home.

▶

3. dries - What - will - if - up - happen - it?

▶ ?

4. not - They - decided - to - live - well - in - the.

▶

4 Punctuate the following:

1. they found a deep well but didn't stay there

▶

2. where did the frogs live

▶

5 Read the text and answer the questions:

Once upon a time, in a quiet village, there was a big pond near a green field. It was home to many insects, including flies with thin wings. A deep well nearby gave the villagers safe water. One summer, the pond began to dry up, and the flies left. The villagers were worried because it was an important protected place. Some children tried to dig for water, but the ground was hard. Finally, the pond dried completely, and the villagers planned to find a better solution.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- The pond was near a
 a) lake b) field c) hole d) village
- The villagers were because it was an important place.
 a) safe b) happy c) worried d) annoyed

B Answer the following questions:

- What happened to the pond?

▶

- Summarize the text in one sentence.

▶

- What did the deep well give the villagers?

▶

- Write a paragraph of (30) words using the following guiding elements:

"Extreme weather"

▶ **flood - damage**

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Lessons 4-5 Writing: Once Upon My Imagination Think and Create (A Collage)

Main Vocabulary

الكلمات الأساسية



upside down

رأساً على عقب - مقلوبة



whisper (v.)

يهمس - همس



sunshine

ضوء الشمس



clap (v.)

يصفق



flip (v.)

يقلب



nature

الطبيعة



cloud

سحابة



imagination

خيال

Extra Vocabulary

الكلمات الإضافية

fiction

خيال

beginning

البداية

magically

بشكل سحري

middle

الوسط

sides

جوانب

ending

النهاية

concert

حفل موسيقي

mood

المزاج

kindness

لطف

problem

مشكلة

joy

فرح - سعادة كبيرة

climax

ذروة الأحداث

weather conditions

ظروف الطقس

whiskers

شوارب القط

Term 1

Unit 3

Adjectives

صفات

cozy	مريح	unexpected	غير متوقع
little	صغير	different	مختلف
fluffy	ناعم/منفوش	impossible	مستحيل
gentle	لطيف	worried	قلق
slow	بطيء	delicious	لذيذ
bright	ساطع	strange	غريب
sunny	مشمس	solved	تم حلها - حُلَّت

Expressions and Prepositions

التعبيرات وحروف الجر

look out	انظر إلى الخارج - احذر	turn over	يقلب
one by one	واحدًا تلو الآخر	in the end	في النهاية
turn right side up	يعود إلى وضعه الصحيح	with a little bit of kindness	أوه لا! مرخت
with joy	بفرح - بسعادة	in a cozy little house	في بيت صغير ودافئ
"Oh no!"	يا للهول		

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs

أفعال منتظمة

Present		Past		p.p.
float	يطفو	floated	floated	
cry	يبكي - يصرخ	cried	cried	
remember	يتذكر	remembered	remembered	
fix	يصلح	fixed	fixed	
open	يفتح	opened	opened	

Present		Past	p.p.
whisper	يهمس	whispered	whispered
flip	يقلب	flipped	flipped
turn	يدير / يلف	turned	turned
clap	يصفق	clapped	clapped
smile	يبتسم	smiled	smiled
seem	يبدو	seemed	seemed
glue	يلصق	glued	glued
allow	يسمح	allowed	allowed
overlap	يتداخل	overlapped	overlapped
celebrate	يحتفل	celebrated	celebrated
enjoy	يستمتع	enjoyed	enjoyed

Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
begin	يبدأ	began	begun
shine	يلمع / يضيء	shone	shone

Think and answer

Lily's Flowers Get Sunshine!

زهور ليلي تحصل على أشعة الشمس!

Once upon a time, in a cozy little house, lived a girl named Lily.

ذات مرة، في منزل صغير ومريح، كانت تعيش فتاة اسمها ليلي.

One sunny morning, Lily looked out her window and saw something strange!

في صباح مشمس، نظرت ليلي من نافذتها فرأت شيئاً غريباً.



Big, fluffy clouds were floating **upside down**!

كانت سُحبٌ كبيرة وناعمة تطفو مقلوبة رأسًا على عقب!

"Oh no!" she cried. "How will my flowers get sunshine if the clouds are upside down?"

"أوه، لا!" صرخت ليلي. "كيف ستحصل زهورتي على أشعة الشمس إذا كانت السُحب مقلوبة؟"

Lily thought hard. She remembered her grandma saying that sometimes, a gentle **whisper** could fix things.

فكرت ليلي بعمق. وتذكّرت أن جدتها كانت تقول إن الهمسة اللطيفة قد تُصلح الأمور أحيانًا.

So, Lily opened her window and whispered, "Please, dear clouds, turn **right side up**!"

ففتحت ليلي نافذتها وهمست: "من فضلكن، أيتها السُحب العزيزة، عُدن إلى وضعكن الصحيح!"

Slowly and magically, the clouds began to **flip**. One by one, they turned over, showing their bright, sunny sides.

تدريجًا وبطريقة سحرية، بدأت السُحب تنقلب. واحدة تلو الأخرى، أظهرت جوانبها المشمسة المشرقة.

Lily **clapped** her hands with joy. The sun shone brightly, and the flowers smiled.

صقّت ليلي بفرح. أشرقت الشمس بقوة، وابتسمت الزهور.

Lily knew that even big problems could be solved with a little bit of kindness and a gentle whisper.

أدركت ليلي أن حتى المشاكل الكبيرة يمكن حلها بقليل من اللطف وهمسة رقيقة.

Answer the following questions about the text:

1. What strange thing did Lily see from her window?

▶

2. What did Lily do to solve the problem?

▶

3. How did the clouds change?

▶

4. What helped Lily believe in the whisper?

▶

5. What does this story teach us?

▶

Story Type: Fiction

- **Fiction story:** is a made-up story created from the imagination — not based on real events.

القصة الخيالية هي قصة مُخلّقة من صنع الخيال، وليست مبنية على أحداث حقيقية.

● Plot Structure:

- **Beginning** – Meet the characters and setting
البداية – التعرف على الشخصيات والمكان
- **Problem** – Something goes wrong
المشكلة – شيء ما خطأ يحدث في القصة
- **Middle** – The character tries to fix it
الوسط – الشخصية تحاول حل المشكلة
- **Climax** – The most exciting part
ذروة الأحداث – الجزء الأكثر إثارة وتشويقاً في القصة!
- **Ending** – The problem is solved
النهاية – يتم حل المشكلة

Beginning: (Introducing Laila and the setting)

One sunny afternoon, a girl named Laila discovered a glowing, mysterious box hidden under a tree near her school.

البداية: (تقديم ليلي والمكان)

في أحد بعد الظهر المشمس، اكتشفت فتاة تُدعى ليلي صندوقاً متوهجاً وغامضاً مخبأً تحت شجرة بالقرب من مدرستها.

Problem: (Describe the problem or challenge)

When Laila opened the box, she found it was locked by a magical puzzle that nobody could solve.

المشكلة: (وصف المشكلة أو التحدي)

عندما فتحت ليلي الصندوق، وجدت أنه مغلق بلغز سحري لا يستطيع أحد حله.

Middle: (Write what Laila tried to do)

Laila tried to figure out the puzzle by turning the pieces, reading the strange symbols, and asking her friends for help, but nothing worked at first.

الوسط: (كتابة ما حاولت ليلي فعله)

حاولت ليلي حل اللغز عن طريق تحريك القطع، وقراءة الرموز الغريبة، وطلب المساعدة من أصدقائها، لكن في البداية لم ينجح أي شيء.

Unit 3

Climax: (Make up something exciting) What happened

Just when Laila was about to give up, the box suddenly started glowing brighter and lifted into the air, opening itself to reveal a map leading to a secret garden.

ذروة الأحداث: (ابتكار حدث مثير - ما الذي حدث)

عندما كانت ليلي على وشك الاستسلام، بدأ الصندوق فجأة يتوهج بشدة وارتفع في الهواء، ثم انفتح من تلقاء نفسه ليكشف عن خريطة تؤدي إلى حديقة سرية.

Ending: (What did Laila learn in the end?)

In the end, Laila learned that patience and curiosity can unlock even the most mysterious challenges.

النهاية: (ماذا تعلمت ليلي في النهاية؟)

في النهاية، تعلمت ليلي أن الصبر والفضول يمكن أن يفتحا حتى أكثر التحديات غموضًا.



Think:

Imagine an impossible thing like a silver owl with golden feathers and sparkling eyes. Where would this owl fly to at night?

Project (Think and Create) A Collage

Read below to make your own collage.

First: Find and cut out photos of many different weather conditions.



أولاً: قم بجمع و قص صور لأحوال الطقس المختلفة.

Second: Glue them together. (the pictures are allowed to overlap)

ثانياً: قم بلصقهم معاً. لا بأس إن تداخلت الصور أو وُضعت فوق بعضها!

Now make your own collage about **"Nature's Different Moods"**

.....

.....

.....

.....

Exercises on Lessons 4 & 5

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

whisper - flowers - upside down - flip

Lily looked out her window and saw the clouds floating ①
She remembered her grandma's words and gave a gentle ②
feeling calm inside. After that, the sun came back, and her colorful
③ smiled too. The world seemed brighter, the breeze was
soft, and everything around her felt full of magic and quiet joy.

2 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- The children decided to sit by the window and enjoy the warm
a) sunshine b) cloud c) moon d) mood
- The girl in a very quiet voice.
a) clapped b) flipped c) whispered d) floated
- If something is turned so that the top is at the bottom, it is
a) upside down b) sunny c) gentle d) delicious
- People began to loudly at the end of the show.
a) whisper b) clap c) float d) shine
- When you help others, you show
a) whisper b) joy c) kindness d) clouds
- This story is not real. It is
a) clouds b) clap c) sunshine d) fiction
- The show ended with a/an event that surprised everyone.
a) unexpected b) cozy c) little d) bright

3 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. bright - under - children - The - whispered - sunshine - the.

Unit 3

2. problems - kindness - **Big** are solved - with - a little bit of.

3. clouds - quickly - began - **The** - to - flip..

4. everyday - made - **Sunshine** - the - smile - flowers.

4 Punctuate the following:

1. lily looked out her window and saw clouds upside down

2. please dear clouds, turn right side up!

5 Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. We (**have**) an important lesson yesterday.

2. What (**does**) you do on the last vacation?

3. My mom (**making**) a delicious cake last Sunday.

4. Hala (**doesn't study**) well for the last exam.

6 Write a paragraph of (30) words using the following guiding elements:

"The strangest thing that happened to me"

► **upside down - unexpected**

Handwriting practice area with five lines for writing the paragraph.

Review on Unit 3

Main Vocabulary

thunderstorm	عاصفة رعدية	flies	ذباب
sandstorm	عاصفة رملية	hole	حفرة
flood (n.)	فيضان	sunshine	أشعة الشمس
drought	جفاف	nature	الطبيعة
wildfire	حريق غابات	cloud	سحابة
heat wave	موجة حر	whisper	يهمس / همس
extreme weather	طقس شديد	clap (v.)	يصفق
irrigation system	نظام الري	flip (v.)	يقلب
rich soil	تربة خصبة	upside down	رأسًا على عقب
canal	قناة مائية	well	بئر
basin	حوض مائي	lake	بحيرة
pond	بركة	field	حقل

Past Simple

Use: finished actions/events in the past

▶ I **visited** Luxor last week.

Negative: didn't + base verb

▶ They **didn't use** modern tools.

Negative with "to be": was/were + not

▶ He **was not** at school yesterday.

WH-questions: Wh-word + did + subject + base verb

▶ What **did** they **build** in the village?

● **Yes/No questions:** Did + subject + base verb

▶ **Did** you **study** for the exam?

● **Key words:** yesterday, last week/
month/year, ago, in 1990,
the other day, when I was
young, once upon a time

Pronunciation

▶ A vowel digraph is when two vowels appear together and make just one sound.

Examples:

leap

read

flood

rain

boat

Term 1

Quick Review

1

Look and write.



1



2



3



4



5



6



2

Complete the text using the past tense of the verbs in the box:



go - enjoy - are - celebrate - is - have

Last November, I had a lot of things to do. On Tuesday, November 2nd, I ① dinner at Grandpa's house. The food ② delicious. On Saturday, November 6th, I ③ to a nice concert. Two days later, I ④ myself at Mariam's party. Yesterday, my family and I ⑤ my birthday. We ⑥ so happy.

3

Read and answer.



One summer, the weather became very hot. The frogs got worried because the pond was dry. They decided to look for a new home to live in safely.

1. Where and when does the story happen? ►
2. What does the word "worried" mean? ►
3. What did the frogs decide to do because the pond was dry? ►

Writing Samples

Unit 3

How can we help the planet

There are many ways to help our planet. We can help the planet by planting trees. We should reduce waste and save water. Using renewable energy and recycling is important. We must protect animals. Walking or cycling instead of driving also helps.

Extreme weather

Extreme weather events can be very dangerous. A drought can decrease water and make crops fail. A flood can damage homes, roads, and fields. A heatwave can harm people, animals, and plants. We must take care and stay prepared.

The strangest thing that happened to me

The strangest thing that happened to me was truly unexpected. A cat with long whiskers climbed a tree and hung upside down from a branch. I watched it carefully, amazed at how brave and strange it looked!

When nature changes

When nature strikes, it can be very dangerous. A long heatwave makes the land dry and can cause a severe drought. Heavy rains may suddenly cause a flood. It can destroy homes and make people leave their homes. We have to work together to stay safe.

Term 1

Practice 5 on Unit 3

(خاص بالأزهر الشريف)

نص الاستماع موجود آخر الكتاب.



1 Listen and choose the correct answer:

1. Our town had a big (flood - sandstorm - drought - wildfire).
2. The wind was (gentle - strong - slow - weak).
3. It was hard work, but we were (scared - angry - tired - happy) to help each other.

2 Read and complete the dialog:

drought - safe - flood - strong

Mazen : Hi Dina! Did you hear about the ① in our city last week?

Dina : Yes, the water covered the streets. The winds were so ②

Mazen : That's true. People had to stay inside to stay ③

Dina : And now there's a ④ in another country. There is not enough water!

3 Read the text and answer the questions:

Long ago, people in Ancient Egypt had to live with many challenges from nature. Ancient Egypt had many weather changes. The Nile River brought rich soil, but floods sometimes damaged farms. Droughts made the land dry, and crops could not grow. Sandstorms brought hot winds and dust, making it hard to see and breathe. Egyptians built canals, irrigation systems, and strong mud-brick houses to protect themselves. Their smart solutions helped them survive and build a great civilization.

A Answer the following questions

1. Summarize the text in one sentence.

2. Mention two problems Ancient Egypt faced.

B Choose the correct answer:

3. Sandstorms made it hard to (swim - breathe - eat - sleep).

4. Egyptians built houses with (wood - mud bricks - metal - stones).

5. Floods brought rich (water - sand - soil - clay) to the land.

4 Choose the correct answer:

1. A (flood - drought - sandstorm - thunderstorm) happens when there is no rain for a long time.

2. A (wildfire - drought - heat wave - sandstorm) can burn trees and destroy homes.

3. Farmers need rich (sand - soil - clay - rock) to grow crops.

4. Flies are small (birds - animals - insects - toys).

5. We (was - weren't - did - didn't) happy yesterday because of the weather.

5 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. enough - wasn't - There - them - water - for.

2. Crops - water - grow - enough - to - need.

3. safe - stay - during - We - storms - must.

4. turned - slowly - clouds - The - over.

5. built - Egyptians - control - to - canals - water.

Practice 6 on Unit 3

نص الاستماع موجود آخر الكتاب.



1 Listen and circle the correct answer:

1. Last summer, our city had a terrible (sandstorm - heat wave - thunderstorm - flood).
2. The temperature stayed high for more than a (day - weekend - week - month).
3. People stayed (inside - outside - at school - at work) during the day.
4. In the evenings, families sat in their (gardens - streets - offices - cars).

2 Choose the correct answer:

1. People must learn how to stay (dry - stuck - safe - damaged) during natural strikes.
2. Ancient Egyptians built (basins - wells - walls - roads) to control the Nile's water.
3. The Nile River gave (rich - dry - thin - sandy) soil to Egypt.

3 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

crops - flooded - control - protect

Ancient Egypt faced many kinds of weather problems. Every year, the Nile River ① , bringing rich soil to the land and helping ② grow. But sometimes, the floods damaged farms, so Egyptians built canal to ③ the water. They also stored extra food in case the weather caused poor harvests.

4 Read the text and answer the questions:

Once upon a time, there was a big pond near a field in a **quiet** village. Many flies with thin wings lived there. One summer, the pond began to dry up. The villagers got worried because the pond was an important place. Some children tried to make a hole to find water, but the ground was hard. Finally, the pond dried up completely, and the villagers had to look for a new safe place. The flies flew away to find another home with water. The villagers promised to take better care of nature from then on.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The pond was near a (lake - field - hole - village).
2. The opposite of **quiet** is (noisy - calm - quite - easy).

B Answer the following questions:

3. When did the pond begin to dry up?
▶
4. Summarize the text in one sentence.
▶
5. What did some children try to do to help?
▶

5 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. water - there's - can't - **Farmers** - crops - no - grow - because.
▶
2. weather - in - do - people - survive - extreme - **How?**
▶ ?

6 Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. She didn't (**studied**) for the exam yesterday.
2. Ancient Egyptians (**grow**) many crops during the year.

7. The Story

A Choose the correct answer:

1. Billie saw some (turtles - dogs - alligators - owls) hooting in the trees.
2. Billie had no shelter in the Everglades, so she struggled to (survive - pack - teach - attack) .

B Answer the following questions:

3. How did Billie feel in the swamp?

▶

4. How did the alligators survive?

▶

8 Punctuate the following:

1. Ancient egyptians used thick mud bricks to build their homes

▶

2. what did the villagers do when well dried up

▶

9 Write a paragraph of (30) words using the following guiding elements:

"When nature changes"



▶ **heat wave - drought**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Review 1 | On Units 1-2-3

Practice 7 based on units 1 - 2 - 3

خاص
بالأزهر الشريف

نص الاستماع موجود آخر الكتاب.



1 Listen and choose the correct answer:

1. My favorite food is (pizza - burger - Koshari - salad).
2. Koshari is a famous dish from (Italy - Mexico - India - Egypt).
3. The dish contains (lentils - fish - meat - cheese) as one ingredient.

2 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box:

water - drought - protect - Floods

Aisha : Do you remember the big flood we had last week?

Omar : Yes, I do. The water was everywhere.

Aisha : I know! Some houses were damaged too. ① are really terrible for everyone, even animals.

Omar : I agree. My teacher told us about the ② in China now.

Aisha : Farmers can't grow, and the animals can't find ③

Omar : It shows how important it is to take care of our planet.

Aisha : We need to learn how to ④ it.

3 Read the text and answer the questions:

Once, there was a girl named Lina who loved the tall, leafy mango tree in her backyard. She picked its golden fruit to make sweet jam, climbed and played in its branches, and drew pictures while sitting against it. In the summer, she danced in the cool shadow. But Lina forgot to water its roots or protect it from harmful insects. One day, the tree's leaves turned yellow. Lina ran to fetch water for the tree, saying, "Thank you for sharing your magic with me."

Term 1

A Answer the following questions

1. Summarize the text in one sentence.

▶

2. Mention two ways Lina used the mango tree.

▶

B Choose the correct answer:

3. Lina made sweet jam from the tree's (apples - mangoes - oranges - berries).

4. The tree's leaves turned yellow because Lina forgot to (water it - climb it - sketch it - dance near it).

5. Lina thanked the tree for sharing its (shade - trunk - pests - magic) with her.

4 Choose the correct answer:

1. Drinking soda doesn't help you stay (tired - healthy - sad - weak).

2. The Nile is Egypt's (gives - source - land - drop) of water, which provides food and work.

3. The fire in the forest is called a (flood - wildfire - planet - farmer).

4. Aly didn't need (an - a - some - any) food because he wasn't hungry.

5. She (don't - isn't - doesn't - aren't) have time to play sports today.

5 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. Where - people - stay - sandstorms - during - did?

▶ ?

2. frogs - lived - The - in - pond - a.

▶

3. at - They - have - usually - 7 a.m. - breakfast.

▶

4. powerful - Our - small, - heart - is - but.

▶

5. animals - stay - Some - rocks - under - keep - cool - to.

▶

Practice 8 based on units 1 - 2 - 3

نص الاستماع موجود آخر الكتاب.



1 Listen and circle the correct answer:

1. Small fish in the Nile eat (water weeds - insects - birds - plants).
2. Birds near the river feed on (crocodiles - leaves - big - fish) and insects.
3. Crocodiles hunt fish, birds, and some (weeds - large animals - people - plants).
4. We must (leave - protect - empty - cross) the Nile.

2 Choose the correct answer:

1. Layla eats carrots and oranges daily. These foods help her because they are rich in (stress - vitamins - muscles - blood vessels).
2. During an emergency, (teachers - nurses - pharmacists - paramedics) arrive in an ambulance to help injured people?
3. The streets were (stuck - dry - covered - burned) with water after the flood.

3 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

unhealthy - regularly - fresh - healthy

Healthcare workers, from doctors and nurses to paramedics, are heroes. They don't just treat sickness—they teach us how to stay ① and strong. They guide us to make smart choices every day. They remind us to eat ② foods, exercise ③, and avoid unhealthy snacks. They work, even at night, to keep our community well.

4 Read the text and answer the questions:

You can keep your body healthy in lots of ways. Eating healthy food like vegetables and fruits gives you energy for playing. Getting enough sleep at night helps your body grow and keeps you from feeling tired. Drinking lots of water and exercising regularly makes your muscles strong and helps you feel great every day.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Eating fruits and vegetables gives you (money - energy - sleep - rest).
2. Getting enough sleep at night helps your body (get tired - get lazy - get weak - grow).

B Answer the following questions:

3. What makes your muscles strong? ▶
4. Why is exercising good for your body? ▶
5. Summarize the text in one sentence. ▶

5 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. tree - the - gave - everything - The - apple - boy. ▶
2. dry - is - and - desert - The - hot ▶

6 Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. (Does) your father go to work yesterday?
2. I don't have (a) money to buy a new car.

7. The Story**A Choose the correct answer:**

1. Billie loved science and dreamed of becoming a (driver - scientist - firefighter - police officer) when she grew up.
2. The turtles hid in their (seas - lakes - shells - plants) when danger was near.

B Answer the following questions:

3. Where did Billie Wind live? ▶
4. Where did Billie go after packing her canoe? ▶

8 Punctuate the following:

1. first cut them into thin slices. ▶
2. Yes I like eating healthy food ▶

9 Write a paragraph of (30) words using the following guiding elements:**"Animals in the Desert"**

▶ snakes - camels



Unit 4

My Community

مجتمعي

Learning Outcomes

Speaking

- Identify different places in the community
- Ask and answer questions about favorite places
- Identify trigraph sounds in spoken words



Listening

- Identify specific places by listening to descriptive passages.
- Identify vocabulary related to places in the community

Reading

- Demonstrate understanding of texts about village life and new city developments
- Demonstrate understanding of word problems



Writing

- Write a first-person narrative describing a place or experience using clear structure, personal voice, and descriptive language
- Use prepositions of time in context

Unit 4

Lesson 1

Places in Our Community

Main Vocabulary

الكلمات الأساسية



community

مجتمع



restaurant

مطعم



coffee shop

مقهى



bakery

مخبز



supermarket

سوبر ماركت



club

نادي



theme park

ملاهي



groceries

مشتريات البقالة

Extra Vocabulary

الكلمات الإضافية

rides

ألعاب الملاهي

waiter

نادل - جرسون

video games

ألعاب فيديو

idea

فكرة

dinner

عشاء

neighborhood

حيّ - منطقة سكنية

fresh bread

خبز طازج

personally

شخصيًا

afternoon

بعد الظهر

coffee

قهوة

bread

خبز

park

حديقة - متنزه

friends

أصدقاء

loaves

أرغفة (جمع رغيف)

smell

رائحة

together

سويًا

meal

وجبة

Term 1

Adjectives

صفات

busy	مزدحم	favorite	مُفضَّل
relaxing	مريح	cool	رائع
fresh	طازج	hungry	جائع
different	مختلف	healthy	صحي

Expressions and Prepositions

التعبيرات وحروف الجر

go on rides	يركب ألعاب الملاهي	That sounds nice!	يبدو ذلك لطيفاً!
hang out with friends	يقضي وقتاً مع الأصدقاء	What about you?	ماذا عنك؟
pick out groceries	يختار مشتريات البقالة	Do you want to...?	هل تريد أن...؟
have dinner	يتناول العشاء	near the park	بالقرب من الحديقة
this afternoon	بعد ظهر اليوم	Great idea!	فكرة رائعة!
That's cool!	هذا رائع!	pass by	يمر على
connect with	يتصل بـ	like to try	يجب أن يجرب
Let's go out!	هيا نخرج!	go for dinner	يذهب لتناول العشاء

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs

أفعال منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
visit	يزور	visited	visited
relax	يسترخي	relaxed	relaxed
plan	يُخطِّط	planned	planned
shop	يتسوق	shopped	shopped

Unit 4

Present		Past	p.p.
pick	يختار	picked	picked
connect	يتصل	connected	connected
try	يجرب - يحاول	tried	tried
pass	يمر	passed	passed
train	يتمرّن - يتدرّب	trained	trained
watch	يشاهد	watched	watched

Irregular verbs

أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
buy	يشترى	bought	bought
have - has	يملك - يتناول	had	had
get	يحصل - يجلب	got	got - gotten
hang out	يقضي الوقت - يتسكع	hung out	hung out
bring	يُحضّر	brought	brought

Listen and read



Let's Go Out! هيا نخرج!

Tamer and Adel talk about places in their neighborhood.

تامر وعادل يتحدثان عن الأماكن في حيّهما.

Tamer: Where do you like to go in your neighborhood?

تامر: أين تحب أن تذهب في حيّك؟

Adel: I like going to the **club** to play sports, video games, and hang out with my friends. What about you?

عادل: أحب الذهاب إلى النادي لممارسة الرياضة، ولعب ألعاب الفيديو، وقضاء الوقت مع أصدقائي. ماذا عنك؟



Tamer : I usually go to the **supermarket** with my family. We have fun picking out groceries together.

تامر : عادةً ما أذهب إلى السوبر ماركت مع عائلتي. نستمتع باختيار البقالة معًا.

Adel : That sounds nice! Where do you go when you're hungry?

عادل : تبدو فكرة جميلة! أين تذهب عندما تشعر بالجوع؟

Tamer : We often go to **restaurants** for dinner. My family likes to try different places every weekend.

تامر : غالبًا ما نذهب إلى المطاعم لتناول العشاء. عائلتي تحب تجربة أماكن مختلفة كل عطلة أسبوع.

Adel : That's cool! Personally, I like going to the **coffee shop** for coffee and cake. It's so relaxing.

عادل : هذا رائع! أنا شخصيًا أحب الذهاب إلى المقهى لتناول القهوة والكيك. إنه مريح جدًا.

Tamer : Listen, I want to get some fresh bread from the **bakery** near the park. Do you want to come with me?

تامر : اسمع، أريد شراء خبز طازج من المخبز القريب من الحديقة. هل تريد أن تأتي معي؟

Adel : Oh yes! I always buy a few loaves when I'm near there. Their bread is the best.

عادل : نعم! دائمًا أشتري عدة أرغفة عندما أكون بالقرب من هناك. خبزهم هو الأفضل.

Tamer : Let's go this afternoon.

تامر : هيا نذهب بعد ظهر اليوم.

Adel : Great idea!

عادل : فكرة رائعة!

Think: How do the places we visit help us connect with others?

Listen again and answer:



student's
book

1. What does Adel do at the **club** with his friends?

.....

2. Where does Tamer usually go for dinner?

.....

3. What does Adel like to have at the **coffee shop**?

.....

4. When do Tamer and Adel plan to visit the **bakery** together?

.....

1 Read and complete the sentences with the words in the box:  Student Book

bakery - restaurant - club - coffee shop - theme park - supermarket

1. At the _____, you can go on rides.
2. If you want to buy groceries, go to the _____.
3. The _____ is a fun place to play sports.
4. I go to the _____ to eat dinner.
5. You can buy bread and cakes at the _____.
6. People relax and drink coffee at the _____.

2 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. We buy apples and milk at the _____.
 a) bakery b) supermarket c) club d) theme park
2. You can go on rides at the _____.
 a) restaurant b) coffee shop c) theme park d) club
3. The waiter brought us a healthy meal at the _____.
 a) bakery b) restaurant c) supermarket d) club
4. I love the smell of fresh bread from the _____.
 a) bakery b) club c) theme park d) coffee shop
5. You can play _____ at the club.
 a) foods b) drinks c) sports d) meals

3 Read the text and answer the questions:

Our community has many places to visit. I meet my friends at the club to play sports. On Fridays, my family eats dinner at a restaurant. My mom buys fruit and vegetables from the supermarket. When we want something sweet, we stop at the bakery. Sometimes, we relax at the coffee shop and talk. My community is the most amazing place. I try hard to keep it clean.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. We play sports at the
 a) restaurant b) club c) bakery d) supermarket
2. We relax and talk at the
 a) supermarket b) theme park c) coffee shop d) club

B Answer the questions:

1. Where does the family buy fruit and vegetables?
 ►
2. Where do they go when they want something sweet?
 ►
3. Give a suitable title to the text.
 ►

4 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. go - does - dinner - for - Tamer - **Where**?
 ► ?
2. bread - buy - to - want - **I** - fresh.
 ►
3. friends - out - hang - with - your - can - **You**.
 ►
4. bakery - this - the - to - **Let's** - go - afternoon.
 ►

5 Punctuate the following:

1. where do you like to go in your neighborhood
 ►
2. ali trains at the club every weekend
 ►

Unit 4

6 Read and match (A) with (B):

'A'

1. We can relax and drink coffee at a
2. We can buy groceries at a
3. We can eat dinner at a
4. We can go on rides at a
5. We can buy bread and cakes at a

'B'

- a) bakery.
- b) theme park.
- c) supermarket.
- d) coffee shop.
- e) restaurant.

7 Write a paragraph of (30) words using the following guiding elements:

"My favorite place in my community"

▶ What is the place? ▶ Why do you like it?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Lesson 2

Egyptian Villages

Main Vocabulary

الكلمات الأساسية



village

قرية



fields

حقول



cottage

كوخ - بيت ريفي



barn

حظيرة



community center

مركز مجتمعي



main square

الميدان الرئيسي



hill

تل

Extra Vocabulary

الكلمات الإضافية

farmer	فلاح	fruit	فاكهة
market	سوق	vegetables	خضروات
fresh air	هواء نقي	activities	أنشطة
stars	نجوم	sheep	أغنام
meeting	اجتماع	chickens	دجاج
cows	أبقار		

Adjectives

صفات

peaceful	هادئ	simple	بسيط
friendly	ودود	busy	مزدحم
quiet - calm	هادئ - ساكن	main	رئيسي
cozy	دافئ - مريح	noisy	مرزعج - مازب



Unit 4

Expressions and Prepositions

التعبيرات وحروف الجر

in your neighborhood	في مجاورتنا - حيننا	a happy place to live	مكان سعيد للعيش فيه
spend time	يقضي وقت	keep animals	يربي حيوانات
do activities	يقوم بالأنشطة	in barns	في الحظائر
full of	مليء بـ	on Saturdays	في أيام السبت
near the fields	بالقرب من الحقول	at the market	في السوق
surrounded by	محاط بـ	feel calm	يشعر بالهدوء
look at the stars	انظر الى النجوم		

Definitions تعريفات

cottage	a small, cozy house in the countryside
barn	a farm building for animals or crops
community center	a place where people meet for activities
main square	the central open area in a town or village

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs

أفعال منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
live	يعيش	lived	lived
help	يساعد	helped	helped
celebrate	يحتفل	celebrated	celebrated
enjoy	يستمتع	enjoyed	enjoyed

Irregular verbs

أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
see	يرى	saw	seen

Present		Past	p.p.
feed	يطعم	fed	fed
meet	يقابل	met	met
hear	يسمع	heard	heard
sell	يبيع	sold	sold
spend	يقضي	spent	spent
keep	يربي	kept	kept
sing	يغني	sang	sung

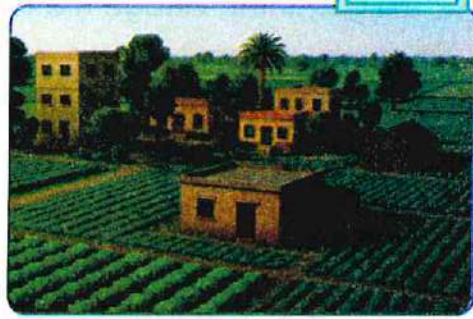
Read and learn



Life in My Village الحياه في قريتي

I live in a small **village** with green **fields**, tall trees, and quiet hills. The people are friendly, and the village is full of life.

أنا أعيش في قرية صغيرة بها حقول خضراء، وأشجار عالية، وتلال هادئة. الناس ودودون والقرية مليئة بالحياة.



My family and I live in a cozy **cottage** near the **community center**. Every morning, I hear birds singing and see farmers working in the fields. The air is fresh, and everything feels calm.

أعيش مع عائلتي في كوخ مريح قرب المركز المجتمعي. كل صباح أسمع زقزقة العصافير وأرى الفلاحين يعملون في الحقول. الهواء منعش وكل شيء هادئ.

The **main square** is the busiest place. On Saturdays, people meet there to shop at the market.

الساحة الرئيسية هي أكثر الأماكن ازدحامًا، ويلتقي الناس هناك أيام السبت للتسوق من السوق.

Farmers keep animals like cows, sheep, and chickens in the **barns**. I visit my uncle's barn to help feed the animals. The community center is a fun place. I meet my friends and play games there every Thursday. يحتفظ المزارعون بالحيوانات مثل الأبقار والخراف والدجاج في الحظائر. أزور حظيرة عمي لأساعد في إطعام الحيوانات. مركز المجتمع مكان ممتع أقابل فيه أصدقائي ونلعب كل يوم خميس.

Unit 4

At night, the village is quiet. I walk near the fields and look at the stars. I love my village. It is a happy place to live.

في الليل تكون القرية هادئة، وأتمشى قرب الحقول وأنظر إلى النجوم. أحب قريتي؛ إنها مكان سعيد للعيش.

Answer the following questions:



1. What is the busiest place in the village?
▶
2. What is the village like at night?
▶
3. Name two animals you can find in village barns.
▶
4. Do you think village life is better than city life? Why or why not?
▶
5. What activities would you enjoy doing in this village?
▶

Language In Use



Prepositions of time (at / in / on)

- We use prepositions of time **at**, **on** and **in** to say when something happens.

نستخدم حروف الجر الخاصة بالوقت (**at** - **on** - **in**) لتحدث عن وقت حدوث شيء.

at — We use **at** with:

● **clock times** الساعة

▶ **at** 10 o'clock ▶ **at** 7:45 p.m.

● **meal times** أوقات الوجبات

▶ **at** breakfast ▶ **at** lunchtime ▶ **at** dinner

● **time phrases** عبارات الوقت

▶ **at** noon ▶ **at** night ▶ **at** midday ▶ **at** midnight

in — We use in with ...

● parts of the day أجزاء اليوم

▶ in the morning

▶ in the afternoon

▶ in the evening

● seasons الفصول السنة

▶ in summer

▶ in winter

▶ in spring

▶ in autumn

● months الشهور

▶ in May

▶ in June

● years السنوات

▶ in 2015

▶ in 1998

on — We use on with ...

● days الأيام

▶ on Saturdays

▶ on Monday

● dates التواريخ

▶ on October 27th

▶ on July 23rd

Examples:

▶ I get up at 6 a.m. every day.

▶ I moved to Alexandria in 2020.

▶ My birthday is on June 8th.

Exercises on Lesson 2

1

Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

square – meeting – animals – cottages

Life in a village is peaceful and simple. People live in cozy ① surrounded by green fields and fresh air. There is a market in the main ② where people buy and sell fresh fruit and vegetables. Farmers keep their ③ in barns. Children have fun at the community center.

Term 1

Unit 4

2

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Farmers keep cows and sheep in a
a) cottage b) market c) barn d) square
2. People buy and sell things in the
a) market b) field c) community center d) hill
3. A small, cozy house is called a
a) cottage b) barn c) center d) village
4. Children play games at the
a) market b) fields c) community center d) road
5. The busiest place in the village is the
a) field b) cottage c) main square d) barn
6. I was born March.
a) at b) in c) for d) on
7. Let's meet 3 p.m.
a) at b) on c) in d) by
8. The party is Friday.
a) by b) at c) in d) on
9. I like to relax the evening.
a) in b) at c) above d) on
10. My birthday is August 14th.
a) in b) at c) on d) for

3

Read the text and answer the questions:

My name is Tamer. Yesterday my cousin Omar visited our village. First, Omar and I walked through the green fields and watched farmers feeding the animals, such as cows, sheep, and chickens. Then, we went to the main square to buy fresh fruit and vegetables from the busy market. In the afternoon, we played games at the community center and met some new friends. At night, the village was quiet, and the stars were shining. Omar said village life is peaceful and fun.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- Tamer and Omar bought fruit at the
 a) barn b) market c) cottage d) pool
- Tamer and Omar played games at the
 a) main square b) coffee shop
 c) community center d) fields

B Answer the following questions:

- What did Tamer and Omar see in the fields?
 ►

- What was the village like at night?
 ►

- Summarize the text in one sentence.
 ►

4 Read and circle the correct Prepositions of Time:

I really like Fridays. **In/On** Fridays, I have breakfast with my family **in/at** the morning. Then, I meet my friends at the club **in/at** lunchtime. We usually play football **at/on** 5 p.m. I see them more **in/on** the summer. I go to the beach **at/in** July and celebrate my birthday **on/in** August 14th.

5 Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

- The train leaves (**in**) 6:30 a.m.
- My friends and I go camping (**on**) winter.
- We celebrate New Year (**in**) January 1st.
- The children play in the garden (**at**) the afternoon.
- She usually studies (**in**) night.
- They got married (**on**) 2015.
- Ali goes to the beach (**at**) August.
- His sister was born (**at**) March.

Unit 4

9. The library is closed (in) Sundays.

10. The restaurant is busy (on) lunchtime.

6 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. main square - on - meet - We - the - at - Saturdays.

2. day - fields - in - work - the - Farmers - every.

3. the - animals - helps - feed - He - to - uncle - his.

4. quiet - is - at - village - The - night.

5. friendly - People - the - very - are - in - village.

7 Punctuate the following:

1. we live in a cozy cottage near the community center

2. Let s meet on saturday at 3 p.m.

8 Write a paragraph of (30) words using the following guiding elements:

"Life in a village"

► fields – main square

Handwriting practice area for the paragraph.

Lesson 3

Multiply It with Words!



Main Vocabulary

الكلمات الأساسية

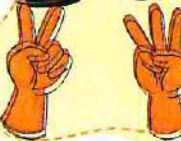
2



single-digit

رقم مكون من خانة واحدة

23



double-digit

رقم مكون من خانتين

$$2 + 3 = 5$$

math problem

مسألة رياضية



first

الأول



second

الثاني

Extra Vocabulary

الكلمات الإضافية

multiply	يضرب (في العمليات الحسابية)	hold	يحوي - يحمل
total	المجموع / الإجمالي	understand	يفهم
How many?	كم عدد؟		
step	خطوة واحدة	ones	الأحاد
problem	مشكلة	tens	العشرات
solution	حل	on the top	في الأعلى
solve	يحل	at the bottom	في الأسفل
finally	أخيرًا		



Read and Learn



First, we need to **understand** the question.

► **How many apples?**

► **How many boxes?**

Then, we put the **double-digit** on the top, and the **single-digit** on the bottom.

Finally, we multiply!

Step 1 : Multiply the ones with 4.

So, 2 ones x 4 ones = 8 ones

Step 2 : Multiply the tens with 4.

So, 3 tens x 4 ones = 12 tens

Problem : $32 \times 4 = ?$

Solution : = 128

Answer : = 128 apples

	tens	ones
	3	2
x		4
1	2	8

Pronunciation



● A **trigraph** is a group of three letters that represents a **single** sound.

الحرف الثلاثي هو مجموعة من ثلاثة أحرف تُستخدم لتمثيل صوت واحد.

● The trigraph "g" **dge** sounds like: "j"

Examples: brid**ge** – fri**dge** – ju**dge**

● The trigraph "t**ch**" sounds like: "ch"

Examples: wat**ch** – mat**ch** – cat**ch**

● The trigraph "i**gh**" sounds like: "i"

Examples: righ**t** – nigh**t** – high **– flight**

Listen, look, and fill in the missing trigraph:



Student's Book

igh - dge - tch



bri _ _ _



ma _ _ _



r _ _ _ t



fl _ _ _ t



fri _ _ _



wa _ _ _

Listen and circle the word that has the trigraph you hear:



Student's Book

1. flight - near - witch
2. bright - pure - fridge
3. chair - fair - watch

Exercises on Lesson 3

1 Write **dge**, **tch**, or **igh** to complete each word:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. bri _ _ _ (sounds like j) | 2. ca _ _ _ (sounds like ch) |
| 3. fl _ _ _ t (sounds like i) | 4. fri _ _ _ (sounds like j) |
| 5. ni _ _ _ t (sounds like i) | 6. ma _ _ _ (sounds like ch) |
| 7. ju _ _ _ (sounds like j) | 8. ri _ _ _ t (sounds like i) |
| 9. ha _ _ _ (sounds like ch) | 10. pa _ _ _ (sounds like j) |

Unit 4

2

Read the words and sort them according to the correct trigraph heading:

light - badge - catch - bright - judge - watch - high -
match - fridge - night

dge :

tch :

igh :

3

Read and circle the odd sound out in each group:

1. bridge - judge - badge - catch

2. high - match - catch - watch

3. high - watch - night - bright

4. fridge - hedge - edge - night

4

Solve the following math problems:

1. A farmer has 3 baskets. Each basket holds 22 oranges. How many oranges does the farmer have in total?

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. A fruit seller has 2 boxes. Each box has 5 apples. How many apples does the fruit seller have in total?

.....

.....

.....

.....

Lessons 4-5 The New Administrative Capital Think and Create

Main Vocabulary

الكلمات الأساسية



Administrative capital
عاصمة إدارية



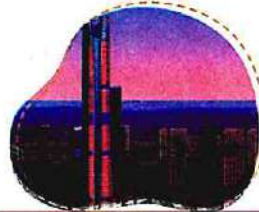
capital city
عاصمة



government
حكومة



public park
حديقة عامة



Iconic Tower
البرج الأيقوني

Extra Vocabulary

الكلمات الإضافية

Africa	أفريقيا	airport	مطار
energy	طاقة	steel	فولاذ - صلب
glass	زجاج	modern technology	التكنولوجيا الحديثة
area	منطقة	almost	تقريبًا
design(n) (v)	تصميم - يصمم	floor	طابق
east	شرق	located	تقع
crowding	ازدحام	top	قمة
roads	طرق		

Unit 4

Adjectives

صفات

peaceful	هادئ	modern	حديث
comfortable	مريح	strong	قوي
new	جديد	smart	ذكي
favorite	مُفضّل		

Expressions and Prepositions

التعبيرات وحروف الجر

made of	مصنوع من	the New Administrative City	العاصمة الإدارية الجديدة
look for	يبحث عن	located in	يقع في
do research	يجري بحثاً	reduce crowding	يقلل من الازدحام
keep us safe	يُبقينا في أمان	385 meters high	طوله 385 متراً
from the top	من الأعلى	managed by	تُدار بواسطة
where I live	حيث أعيش	feel like home	يشعر وكأنه المنزل

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs

أفعال منتظمة

	Present	Past	p.p.
open	يفتح	opened	opened
design	يصمم	designed	designed
help	يقلل	helped	helped
manage	يدير	managed	managed
reduce	يقلل	reduced	reduced

Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
build	يبني	built	built
find	يجد	found	found
feel	يشعر	felt	felt
write	يكتب	wrote	written
think	يفكر	thought	thought

Listen and read



Egypt's New City المدينة الجديدة لمصر

Egypt builds new cities almost everywhere. My family and I live in the New Administrative Capital, 45 km east of Cairo. It's a new city that helps **reduce crowding** in Cairo. The city is designed to be very **smart**. Modern technology is used to manage roads, water, energy, and almost everything.



تبنى مصر مدنًا جديدة في كل مكان تقريبًا. أعيش مع عائلتي في العاصمة الإدارية الجديدة، التي تقع على بُعد 54 كم شرق القاهرة. إنها مدينة جديدة تساعد على تقليل الازدحام في القاهرة. تم تصميم المدينة لتكون ذكية جدًا. تُستخدم بها التكنولوجيا الحديثة لإدارة الطرق والمياه والطاقة وكل شيء تقريبًا.

The city has green areas everywhere. It also has **government offices** and important buildings. The city where I live has the tallest building in Africa, the **Iconic Tower**, and a new airport! The Iconic Tower is 385 meters high and has 80 floors. It is made of strong glass and **steel**. From the top, I can see the whole city! People here can find great jobs and have a peaceful life. It is my favorite city in Egypt.

تحتوي المدينة على مساحات خضراء في كل مكان. كما يوجد بها مكاتب حكومية ومباني هامة. المدينة التي أعيش فيها بها أطول مبنى في إفريقيا، وهو البرج الأيقوني، بالإضافة إلى مطار جديد! يبلغ ارتفاع البرج الأيقوني 385 مترًا ويضم 80 طابقًا. إنه مصنوع من الزجاج والفولاذ القوي. من الأعلى، يمكنني رؤية المدينة بأكملها! يمكن للناس هنا أن يجدوا وظائف رائعة ويعيشوا حياة هادئة. إنها مدينتي المفضلة في مصر.

Read, think, and answer:

1. Where is the New Administrative Capital located?
2. How does it help Egypt?
3. Why is modern technology used?
4. How tall is the Iconic Tower?



Writing Notes:

Writing Narrative Text in the First Person

كتابة نص سردي بصيغة المتكلم

1. **First Person** : Use "I", "me", "my"
استخدم "I", "me", "my"
2. **Setting** : Where is your story happening?
أين تحدث قصتك؟
3. **Goal Setting**: What do you want to do?
ماذا تريد أن تفعل؟
4. **Description** : Use the 5 senses and other adjectives.
استخدم الحواس الخمس وصفات أخرى.
5. **Ending** : How does the story finish?
كيف تنتهي القصة؟

Project Why do we research anything?

- We research to learn something new - something we didn't know before.
نحن نبحث لتتعلم شيئًا جديدًا - شيئًا لم نكن نعرفه من قبل.

Steps:

1. Pick a topic.
اختر موضوعًا.
2. Ask a question (?).
اطرح سؤالاً.
3. Look for information.
ابحث عن معلومات.
4. Organize what you find.
نظم ما تجده.

Example 1: The Nile River نهر النيل

► Where is it located?

أين يقع؟

► It is located in north Africa, flowing through 11 countries.

يقع في شمال أفريقيا، ويمر عبر 11 دولة.

► List the information in complete sentences.

اكتب المعلومات في جمل كاملة.

Example in sentences:

► The Nile River is located in Africa. It flows through 11 countries. It is the longest river in the world.

نهر النيل يقع في أفريقيا. يمر عبر 11 دولة. إنه أطول نهر في العالم.

Write a narrative text of about (30) words about a place that you want to visit using the following guiding elements:

► Where is the place?

► Why do you like this place?

Exercises on Lessons 4 & 5

1 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

Iconic Tower – east – reduce crowding – modern

The New Administrative City is a ① place east of Cairo. It was built to ② in the capital. Many government buildings and offices are located there. The ③ is one of the tallest buildings in Africa.

Term 1

Unit 4

2 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The Iconic Tower is 385 meters high.
a) almost b) located c) new d) smart
2. The New Capital helps crowding in Cairo.
a) write b) reduce c) build d) think
3. The Administrative Capital has many for workers and employees.
a) towers b) parks c) floors d) offices
4. The New Capital is a/an city with new and tall buildings.
a) old b) modern c) tiny d) annoying
5. The Iconic Tower is made of glass and
a) floor b) roads c) steel d) area
6. The New Capital has public parks for families to enjoy.
a) crowded b) dangerous c) dirty d) peaceful

3 Read the text and answer the questions:

The New Administrative Capital is located east of Cairo. It was designed to reduce crowding in the old capital city. Many government offices, buildings, and smart technology centers are found there. The Iconic Tower, 385 meters high, is the tallest building in Africa. It is made of glass and steel and has many floors. Families can enjoy peaceful public parks in the new city. The New Capital shows the modern future of Egypt.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The Iconic Tower is made of
a) steel and glass b) wood
c) paper d) stone
2. The New Capital helps
a) reduce crowding b) increase traffic
c) close offices d) remove parks

B Answer the following questions:

3. Where is the New Administrative Capital located?

▶

4. Why was the New Capital built?

▶

5. Summarize the text in one sentence.

▶

4 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. areas - everywhere - **The** - has - city - green.

▶

2. Tower - high - meters - 385 - Iconic - **The** - is.

▶

3. offices - government - **Many** - in - are - city - the.

▶

4. steel - **The** - are - of - made - glass - buildings - strong - and.

▶

5 Punctuate the following:

1. The New administrative Capital is located east of cairo.

▶

2. Where is the iconic Tower located

▶

6 Write a paragraph of (30) words using the following guiding elements:

"The New Administrative Capital"

▶ located - reduce crowding

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Review on Unit 4

Main Vocabulary

community	مجتمع	barn	حظيرة
restaurant	مطعم	community center	مركز مجتمعي
coffee shop	مقهى	main square	الساحة الرئيسية
bakery	مخبز	market	سوق
supermarket	سوبر ماركت	village	قرية
club	نادي	fields	حقول
theme park	ملاهي	cottage	كوخ - بيت ريفي
village	قرية	barn	حظيرة
fields	حقول	community center	مركز مجتمعي
cottage	كوخ - بيت ريفي	main square	الساحة الرئيسية

Grammar

at - We use at with ...

- clock times e.g. The train arrives at 7:45 p.m. الساعة
- mealtimes e.g. We usually meet at breakfast to plan the day. أوقات الوجبات
- time phrases e.g. At night, the fireworks lit up the sky. عبارات الوقت

in — We use in with ...

- parts of the day e.g. I go for a walk in the mornings. أجزاء اليوم
- seasons e.g. Flowers become beautiful in spring. فصول السنة
- years e.g. My grandparents moved here in 1985. السنوات
- months e.g. In July, many people travel to the beach. الشهور

on — We use on with ...

- days e.g. On Mondays, we have a meeting. الأيام
- dates e.g. The school trip is on October 12th. التواريخ

Pronunciation

- A trigraph is a group of three letters that represents a single sound.

- The trigraph "dge" sounds like: "j" **Examples:** ▶ bridge - fridge - judge
- The trigraph "tch" sounds like: "ch" **Examples:** ▶ watch - match - catch
- The trigraph "igh" sounds like: "i" **Examples:** ▶ right - high - flight

My favorite place in my community

My favorite place in my community is the park. I like it because it is quiet, green, and very beautiful. I enjoy walking and playing there. The park makes me feel happy and relaxed. Sometimes I go alone, but many times I go with my friends and family.

Life in a village

My village life is simple and peaceful. There are green fields where children play and people work. In the main square, neighbors meet and talk happily. My cottage is small but warm and lovely. I love living in my village because it feels safe and friendly.

The New Administrative Capital

The New Administrative Capital is located near Cairo. It was built to reduce crowding in the city. The Iconic Tower is the tallest building there, and it looks very modern. Many people believe the capital will be an important and beautiful place for the future.

Practice 9 on Unit 4

(خاص بالأزهر الشريف)

نص الاستماع موجود آخر الكتاب.



1 Listen and choose the correct answer:

1. Many new (factories - schools - markets - bridges) are being built in the New Capital.
2. People go there to work in (companies - farms - airports - villages).
3. The streets in the New Capital are (narrow - wide - dirty - small).

2 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box:

friends – club – main square – market

Omar : Where are you going, Salma?

Salma : I'm going to the ①

Omar : We can walk together, I'm going to the ② to buy some groceries.

Salma : I'm going to the market too. Let's go to the ③ after that.

Omar : Sure! I need to play sports.

Salma : Perfect! We'll meet a lot of our ④ there.

3 Read the text and answer the questions:

Egyptian villages are very important places. Many people in villages work in farming. They grow crops like wheat, rice, and vegetables. Farmers use water from the Nile to help plants grow. Life in villages is usually simple and quiet. Farmers also keep animals such as cows and chickens.

A Answer the following questions:

1. What do farmers grow in villages?



2. What do farmers use the Nile water for?



E Choose the correct answer:

3. Life in villages is usually (busy - modern - simple - noisy).

4. Farmers keep (computers - animals - cars - schools).

5. Farmers grow (clothes - crops - games - houses).

4 Choose the correct answer:

1. Farmers keep cows and sheep in the (bank - park - barn - market).

2. People go to the (bridge - market - community center - park) to meet and talk.

3. My mom shops at the (club - supermarket - coffee shop - restaurant).

4. I like to relax (of - in - by - at) the evening.

5. I was born (on - at - in - by) March.

5 Reorder the words to make correct sentences:

1. shops - buy - in - People - things - can.



2. are - in - villages - fields - green - Many.



3. Capital - buildings - The - modern - has - Administrative.



4. do - play - people - Where - sports?



5. place - community - fun - The - center - is - a.



Practice 10 on Unit 4

نص الاستماع موجود آخر الكتاب.



1 Listen and circle the correct answer:

1. The bakery sells fresh cakes and (games - cats - bread - toys).
2. People buy food from the (hospital - supermarket - school - club).
3. On weekends, (bakers - children - drivers - teachers) love to visit the theme park.
4. Our (bakery - community - food - hospital) is fun and full of life.

2 Choose the correct answer:

1. I like going to the (club - hospital - farm - school) to play sports.
2. My family and I live in a cozy (shop - cottage - barn - market)
3. Our (community - cottage - garden - street) is the people and places around us.

3 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

animals – community center – school – market

I live in a small village with green fields, tall trees, and fresh air. The people are kind and help each other every day. Farmers grow crops and take care of ① such as cows, sheep, and chickens. On Saturdays, everyone goes to the ② in the main square to buy food and sell vegetables. Children enjoy spending time in the ③ where they can meet friends, play games, and have fun.

4 Read the text and answer the questions:

The New Administrative Capital of Egypt is a modern city east of Cairo. It has tall buildings, wide streets, and green parks. The city uses modern technology to make life easier. Smart systems control traffic and save energy. People can use solar power and fast internet everywhere. Schools, hospitals, and offices are built with the latest designs. The New Capital is an example of Egypt's future and progress.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The city uses modern technology to make life (**shorter** - **easier** - **bigger** - **larger**).
2. The city has tall buildings and wide (**offices** - **bathrooms** - **shops** - **streets**).

B Answer the following questions:

3. Where is the New Administrative Capital located?

▶

4. What do smart systems control in the city?

▶

5. Give a suitable title to the text.

▶

5 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. feeds - the - animals - **A farmer** - the - barn - in.

▶

2. coffee shop - **What** - Adel - have - does - at - the?

▶ ?

6 Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. We usually have breakfast (**at**) the morning.

2. The children arrive (**on**) 8:30 p.m.

7. The Story

A Choose the correct answer:

1. At first, Billie had (**plenty of food** - **no shelter or food** - **many friends** - **a warm home**) in the Everglades.
2. At night, Billie heard (**turtles** - **birds** - **alligators** - **fish**) splashing in the water.

B Answer the following questions:

3. What did the alligators teach Billie?

▶

4. What three skills did Billie learn?

▶

8 Punctuate the following:

1. people buy and sell fresh fruit and vegetables

▶

2. Where does your uncle work, ahmed

▶

9 Write a paragraph of (30) words using the following guiding elements:

"My community"

▶ restaurant – supermarket

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Unit 5

Our World, Our Resources

عالمنا، مواردنا

Learning Outcomes



Speaking

- Ask and answer questions about natural resources in Egypt
- Discuss the importance of natural resources
- Identify the stressed syllable in words with prefixes



Listening

- Listen to a dialog and answer comprehension questions
- Identify vocabulary related to natural resources



Reading

- Demonstrate understanding by answering comprehension questions on a text about natural resources
- Identify and understand vocabulary related to natural resources



Writing

- Complete sentences using comparative adjectives
- Write a descriptive paragraph about natural resources and ways to conserve them

Lesson 1

The Gifts of Nature

Main Vocabulary

الكلمات الأساسية

natural resources
موارد طبيعية

fossil fuel

وقود حفري



oil

زيت - نفط



wind

رياح



natural gas

غاز طبيعي



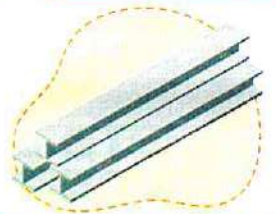
sunlight

ضوء الشمس



minerals

معادن



iron

حديد



soil

تربة



wheat

قمح

Extra Vocabulary

الكلمات الإضافية

company

شركة

farming

زراعة

copper

نحاس

crystals

بلورات

country

بلد - دولة

gold

ذهب

fabric	قماش	electricity	كهرباء
farming	الزراعة	treasure	كنز
buildings	مباني	Delta region	منطقة الدلتا
machines	آلات	as well	أيضاً
metals	فلزات - معادن	cotton	قطن
power	قوة - طاقة	jewelry	مجوهرات

Expressions and Prepositions

تعابير وحروف الجر

help our country grow	تساعد بلدنا على النمو	make jewelry	يصنع المجوهرات
daily lives	حياتنا اليومية	That's right!	صحيح
Egypt's deserts	صحاري مصر	treasures of Egypt	كنوز مصر
along the Nile	على امتداد النيل	Well done!	أحسنتم / أحسنتم!
fertile land	ارض خصبة	find in nature	يجد في الطبيعة
kinds of	أنواع من	what about	ماذا عن
talk about	نتحدث عن	along the Nile	على طول النيل
used to	يستخدم لـ	find in	تجد في
help in	يساعد في		

Definitions تعريفات

natural resources	things from nature that help us live
fertile	a land with rich soil to grow food
minerals	crystals and metals, like gold and copper
electricity	the energy used to power homes and machines
cotton	a soft, white plant that is used to make fabric

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs

أفعال منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
discuss	يناقش	discussed	discussed
provide	يوفر	provided	provided
contain	يحتوي على	contained	contained
use	يستخدم	used	used
power	يمد بالطاقة	powered	powered

Irregular verbs

أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
find	يجد	found	found
grow	ينمو	grew	grown
know	يعرف	knew	known

Listen and read



Treasures of Egypt كنوز مصر

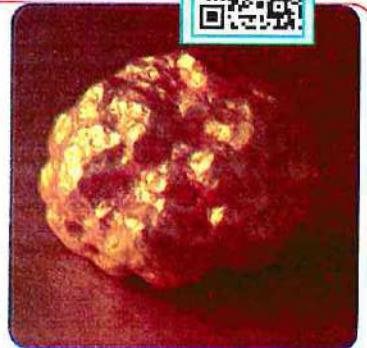
Mr. Hani and his students are discussing natural resources. الأستاذ هاني و طلابه يناقشون الموارد الطبيعية.

Mr. Hani : Good morning, class! Today, we will talk about natural resources. Do you know what **natural resources** are?

الاستاذ هاني : صباح الخير ايها الطلاب! اليوم، سنتحدث عن الموارد الطبيعية. هل تعرفون ما هي الموارد الطبيعية؟

Ali : Yes! They are things **we find in nature**, like **water** and **trees**.

علي : نعم! إنها أشياء نجدها في الطبيعة، مثل الماء والأشجار.



Mr. Hani: Very good! Natural resources help us in our daily lives. Can you name a natural resource we can find in Egypt?

الأستاذ هاني: رائع! الموارد الطبيعية تساعدنا في حياتنا اليومية. هل يمكنكم تسمية مورد طبيعي يمكننا أن نجده في مصر؟

Mona: The **Nile River**! It provides water for drinking and farming.

: نهر النيل! إنه يوفر الماء للشرب والزراعة.

منى

Mr. Hani: Excellent! The Nile is the most important water resource in Egypt. What other treasures does Egypt have?

الأستاذ هاني: رائع! النيل هو أهم مورد مائي في مصر. ما هي الكنوز الأخرى التي تمتلكها مصر؟

Ali: We have **oil** and **natural gas**. My uncle works for an oil company.

: لدينا النفط والغاز الطبيعي. يعمل عمي في شركة نفط.

علي

Mr. Hani: That's right! Oil and natural gas are used to make **fuel** and **electricity**. What about farming?

الأستاذ هاني: هذا صحيح! النفط والغاز الطبيعي يستخدمان لصنع الوقود والكهرباء. ماذا عن الزراعة؟

Mona: We grow **cotton**, **wheat**, and many kinds of **fruit**.

: نزرع القطن والقمح والعديد من أنواع الفاكهة.

منى

Mr. Hani: Well done! The **fertile** land along the Nile and in the Delta region helps us grow food.

الأستاذ هاني: أحسنتي! الأرض الخصبة على امتداد النيل وفي منطقة الدلتا تساعدنا على زراعة الطعام.

Ali: I read that Egypt has **minerals**, too, like **gold**!

: قرأت أن مصر لديها معادن أيضاً، مثل الذهب!

علي

Mr. Hani: That's right! Egypt's deserts contain gold, **iron**, and other minerals, as well.

الأستاذ هاني: هذا صحيح! صحاري مصر تحتوي على الذهب والحديد ومعادن أخرى أيضاً.

Mona: They're used to make jewelry, make buildings, and help our country grow.

: إنها تستخدم لصناعة المجوهرات، وبناء المباني، وتساعد بلدنا على النمو.

منى

Mr. Hani: Well done, class.

الأستاذ هاني: أحسنتم يا طلاب.

Read again and answer the questions:



1. What are natural resources?

.....

2. Where can we find gold in Egypt?

.....

3. What do we grow in Egypt?

.....

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:



1. The Nile River is the most important resource in Egypt.

a) wind b) water c) sand d) oil

2. Egypt's land along the Nile is, so we can grow food.

a) fertile b) poor c) dry d) wise

3. Natural resources like minerals help our country

a) sleep b) play c) write d) grow

4. Egypt's deserts contain many, such as gold and iron.

a) companies b) crops c) minerals d) secrets

Match the word with its definition:



'A'

1. natural resources

2. fertile

3. minerals

4. electricity

5. cotton

'B'

a) a soft, white plant that is used to make fabric

b) the energy used to power homes and machines

c) crystals and metals, like gold and copper

d) a land with rich soil to grow food

e) things from nature that help us live

Exercises on Lesson 1

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Natural resources like help our country grow.
 a) grow b) sleep c) water d) play
2. We use like oil and natural gas for energy.
 a) fruit b) fossil fuel c) wheat d) minerals
3. Egypt grows cotton,, and many kinds of fruit.
 a) iron b) minerals c) natural gas d) wheat
4. Oil and natural gas are used to make and produce electricity.
 a) fruit b) soil c) fuel d) water
5. Solar energy comes from and is a clean natural resource.
 a) sunlight b) iron c) wind d) soil
6. Wind is a renewable that can be used to generate electricity.
 a) fruit b) fuel c) water d) natural resource
7. Gold is a valuable found in Egypt's deserts which is used for jewelry.
 a) fruit b) fossil fuel c) mineral d) soil
8. is used to make machines and buildings because it is strong.
 a) fossil fuel b) iron c) gas d) water
9. The rich along the Nile helps the agriculture in Egypt.
 a) wind b) iron c) oil d) soil
10. helps to provide light and power in homes and schools.
 a) Electricity b) Gold c) Jewelry d) Cotton

2 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. you - about - resources - What - natural - do - know?

▶ ?

2. Egypt's - and - gold - deserts - minerals - other - contain.

▶



Unit 5

3. uncle - an - in - works - oil - **My** - company.

4. us - resources - **Natural** - our - help - daily - in - lives.

5. natural - we - will - resources - talk - **Today**, - about.

3 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

electricity - important - nature - fertile

What are natural resources? Natural resources are things we find in
① that help us in our daily lives. The Nile River is Egypt's
most ② water resource, which provides water for drinking. The
③ land along the Nile helps us grow food like cotton, wheat,
and many other crops.

4 Read the text and answer the questions:

Natural resources are important for any country. In Egypt, the Nile River is the source of life. It enables farming, where we grow cotton and wheat in the fertile land. **It** is the most important water resource in Egypt. Egypt is rich in oil and natural gas, fossil fuels that power our industries and homes by generating electricity. Our deserts also hold significant treasures like gold, iron, and other minerals, which are valuable for various uses. These natural gifts truly help our country grow.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- Fossil fuels power our industries and homes by generating
a) food b) cotton c) water d) electricity
- The word "**It**" refers to
a) Egypt b) the Nile c) Natural resources d) farming

B Answer the following questions:

3. Why is the land along the Nile River important for Egypt?

▶

4. What are two examples of minerals found in Egypt's deserts?

▶

5. Summarize the text in two sentences.

▶

5 Punctuate the following:

1. egypt s deserts contain gold and other minerals.

▶

2. They re used to make jewelry and buildings

▶

6 Write an email of (50) words to your friend Basma:

talk about nature resources in Egypt. Your email address is farida@hotmail.com and your friend's email address is basma@gmail.com.

Ideas to help you:

▶ **natural resources - Nile River - natural gas**

...

From :

To :

Subject :

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Main Vocabulary

الكلمات الأساسية



coins

عملات معدنية



copper

نحاس



diamond

ألماس



earth

الأرض



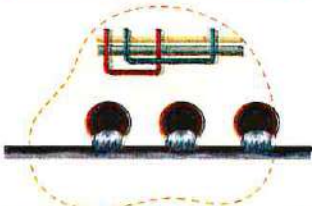
hidden treasures

كنوز مخفية



millions

ملايين



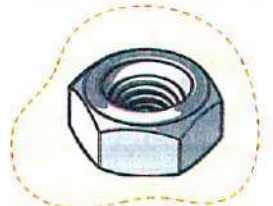
pipes

أنابيب



miners

عمال المناجم / منقبون



metal

معدن

Extra Vocabulary

الكلمات الإضافية

tools

أدوات

airplanes

طائرات

iron

حديد

money

مال / نقود

ships

سفن

unused lights

اضواء غير مستخدمة

underground

تحت الأرض

chargers

شواحن

bridges

جسور

wire

سلك

wisely (adv.)

بحكمة

easily (adv.)

بسهولة

Adjectives

صفات

deep	عميق	electrical	كهربائي
cheap	رخيص	rare	نادر
soft	ناعم	shiny	لامع
electrical	كهربائي	valuable	قيّم / ثمين
great	عظيم / رائع	hidden	مخفي
perfect	مثالي / كامل	non-renewable	غير متجدد
precious	ثمين	real	حقيقي

Expressions and Prepositions

تعبيرات وحروف الجر

Eastern Desert	الصحراء الشرقية	super strong	فائق القوة
rare mineral	معدن نادر	under the earth	تحت الأرض
switch off fans	يغلق المراوح	Eastern Desert	الصحراء الشرقية
into the ground	داخل الأرض / في الأرض	electrical wires	أسلاك كهربائية
millions of years	ملايين السنين	save energy	يوفر الطاقة

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs

أفعال منتظمة

Present	Past	p.p.
develop	developed	developed
save	saved	saved
switch	switch	switch
shape	shaped	Shaped
waste	wasted	wasted
form	formed	formed

Irregular verbs

أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
break	يكسر	broke	broken
dig	يحفر	dug	dug
find	يجد	found	found
get	يحصل على	got	gotten / got
make	يصنع	made	made



Read and learn

Hidden Treasures

كنوز مخفية



Under the earth, we find precious **mineral resources** like **gold, diamond, copper, and iron**. These are used every day to make important things.

تحت الأرض، نجد موارد معدنية ثمينة مثل الذهب، والألماس، والنحاس، والحديد. تستخدم هذه المواد يوميًا لصنع أشياء مهمة.

Gold is soft, shiny, and easy to shape. People use it for **coins and jewelry**. I love gold rings!

الذهب ناعم، ولامع، وسهل التشكيل. يستخدمه الناس في العملات المعدنية والمجوهرات. أنا أحب الخواتم الذهبية!

Diamond is a **rare mineral**—even **more valuable** than gold!

الألماس معدن نادر - بل إنه أكثر قيمة من الذهب!

Copper is a **strong metal** which we use **electrical wires, pipes, and tools**. It's cheaper than gold. Egypt gets most of its copper and gold from the Eastern Desert.

النحاس معدن قوي نستخدمه في الأسلاك الكهربائية والأنابيب والادوات. وهو أرخص من الذهب. تحصل مصر على معظم نحاسها وذهبها من الصحراء الشرقية.

Iron is super strong. It helps **make cars, ships, airplanes, and bridges**. It's found in many places in Egypt.

الحديد فائق القوة. يساعد في صناعة السيارات والسفن والطائرات والجسور. ويوجد في أماكن عديدة في مصر.

To get minerals, **miners** dig deep into the ground. But minerals are **nonrenewable**—they take **millions of years to form**! So we must use them wisely and never waste them.

للحصول على المعادن، يحفر عمال المناجم عميقاً في الأرض. لكن المعادن غير متجددة - فهي تستغرق ملايين السنين لتتشكل! لذا يجب علينا استخدامها بحكمة وعدم إهدارها أبداً.

Think: What minerals or metals would you like to work with?

Answer with T (True) or F (False):



Student's
Book

1. We find metals and minerals underground.
2. Iron is weak and breaks easily.
3. Jewelry is made of gold.
4. Minerals take a few months to develop.

()
()
()
()

Complete the sentences using the words in the box:



Student's
Book

Copper - mineral resources - non-renewable

Mineral are precious materials that we find underground. Gold, diamond, copper, iron are all ① Each one is special. Gold is soft and shiny, perfect for jewelry. ② is great for wires. Iron is strong and used to make cars and ships. Metals and minerals are ③, so we must use them wisely.

Language In Use



Comparative Adjectives

الصفات المقارنة

We use **comparative adjectives** to compare two things (two people, two objects, two animals, etc.) and say which one has more or less of a certain quality.

نستخدم الصفات المقارنة **Comparative Adjectives** عندما نقارن بين شيئين (شخصين، شيئين، حيوانين، إلخ) ونقول أيهما أكثر أو أقل من الآخر في صفة معينة.

Term 1

Unit 5

Form:

1. With short adjectives (1 syllable):

مع الصفات القصيرة (مقطع لفظي واحد):

- Add (-er) to the adjective + than

نضيف للصفة -er ثم نتبعها بكلمة **than**

Examples:

- ▶ Gold is **cheaper** than diamonds.
- ▶ Dad is **older** than mom.
- ▶ Iron and copper are **stronger** than diamond.

2. Adjectives ending in "y":

مع الصفات التي تنتهي بالحرف **y**:

- Adjectives ending in the letter **y** preceded by a consonant: change the **y** to **i**, then add -er, and follow it with the word than.

الصفات التي تنتهي بالحرف **y** قبله حرف ساكن نغير الحرف **y** إلى **i** ثم نضيف -er ونتبعها بكلمة **than**.

Examples:

- ▶ Amira is **happier** than Mohamed.
- ▶ My mom is **busier** than my dad.

3. One-syllable adjectives ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel: double the final consonant when adding -er, and follow it with the word than.

الصفات ذات المقطع الواحد (**one syllable**) المنتهية بحرف ساكن واحد (**consonant**) يسبقه متحرك واحد (**vowel**) فاننا نضاعف الحرف الاخير عند اضافة (er) ونتبعها بكلمة **than**.

Examples:

- ▶ Hana is **thinner** than Dalia.
- ▶ Summer is **hotter** than winter.
- ▶ Our car is **bigger** than your car.

4. With most long adjectives (More than two syllables)

معظم الصفات الطويلة (أكثر من مقطعين)

We use the word **more** or **less** before the adjective, then add the word **than**.

نضع كلمة **more** (أكثر) أو **less** (أقل) قبل الصفة، ثم تتبعها بكلمة **than**.

Examples:

- ▶ Diamond is **more** valuable **than** gold.
- ▶ Computers are **more** expensive **than** printers.
- ▶ Cats are **less** dangerous **than** dogs.

Some adjectives have irregular comparative forms:

بعض الصفات لها أشكال مقارنة غير منتظمة (لا تتبع القواعد السابقة):

Adjective الصفة	Comparative المقارنة
good	better than
bad	worse than
little	less than
many/much	more than

Examples:

- ▶ This test is better than the last one.
- ▶ Today's weather is worse than yesterday's.
- ▶ I have less than five apples.

Write the correct form of the word between brackets:



1. The orange tree is (**tall**) than the apple tree.
2. Copper is (**valuable**) than diamond.
3. Books are (**good**) than movies.

Unit 5

Make sentences using the correct form of the word between brackets:



Example: Ali - Omar (tall)

▶ Ali is taller than Omar.

1. winter - summer (cold)

2. your new tablet - your old tablet (good)

3. copper - gold (useful)

Exercises on Lesson 2

1 Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. The red book is (interesting) than the blue one.
2. His drawing is (bad) than mine.
3. A lion is (strong) than a cat.
4. My bag is (heavy) than yours.
5. Winter is (cold) than autumn.

2 Read and complete the text using the words in the box:

resources – jewelry – shiny – Gold

Minerals are important materials that we find underground. ①, diamond, copper, and iron are all minerals. Each one is special. Gold is soft and shiny, perfect for ② Copper is great for wires. Iron is strong and used to make cars and ships. Metals and minerals are ③, so we must use them wisely.

3 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (Vocabulary)

1. Gold is used to make beautiful like rings and necklaces.
a) jewelry b) chargers c) airplanes d) bridges

2. The miners found a lot of gold the ground.
 a) beside b) under c) behind d) above
1. We should use electricity and not waste it.
 a) easily b) wisely c) brightly d) softly
3. are used to carry water through buildings.
 a) Wires b) Coins c) Rings d) Pipes
4. Iron is used to build strong things like
 a) coins b) jewelry c) bridges d) pipes
5. The desert hides many like gold and copper.
 a) airplanes b) lights c) treasures d) wires
6. The airplane is made from strong like iron.
 a) coins b) metals c) diamonds d) miners

4 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d: (Grammar)

1. A feather is than a rock.
 a) lightest b) lighter c) more light than d) lighter than
2. My pencil is yours.
 a) short than b) more short than c) shortest than d) shorter than
3. Today feels colder yesterday.
 a) than b) then c) more than d) cold than
4. Learning a new language is than learning to ride a bike.
 a) difficult b) more difficult c) difficulter d) less difficult
5. This painting is that one.
 a) beautifuler than b) beautiful than
 c) most beautiful than d) more beautiful than
6. The red apple is than the green apple.
 a) sweetest b) sweeter c) more sweet d) sweet
7. Traveling by plane is than traveling by bus.
 a) more expensive b) expensive
 c) expensiver d) expensivest

Unit 5

8. Reading a book can be than watching TV.
a) interested b) interestinger c) interesting d) more interesting
9. A lion is than a cat.
a) dangerouser b) dangerousest
c) dangerous d) more dangerous
10. Studying for the exam is playing games right now.
a) importanter than b) more important than
c) less important d) important than

5 Read the text and answer the questions:

We find precious minerals like gold, diamond, copper, and iron deep under the earth. These are used daily to make important things. Gold is soft for jewelry and coins. Diamond is very rare and valuable. Copper is a strong metal for wires, and super strong iron helps make cars and bridges. Miners dig for these, but minerals are nonrenewable; they take millions of years to form. So, we must use them wisely and not waste them.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. We find precious minerals like gold and iron
a) on trees b) in the sky
c) deep under the earth d) in the clouds
2. Minerals are used daily to make
a) problems b) mistakes c) important things d) bad ideas

B Answer the following questions:

3. What are two examples of minerals mentioned in the text?
▶
4. What is copper used for?
▶
5. Summarize the text in two sentences.
▶

6 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. shape - Gold - easy - is - to - soft, - shiny - and.

▶

2. gold - to - rings - I - love - wear.

▶

3. and - metal - Copper - is - a - useful - strong.

▶

4. bridges - and - cars - make - Iron - helps.

▶

7 Punctuate the following:

1. these make important things every day

▶

2. It s even more precious than gold

▶

8 Write a paragraph of (30) words using the following guiding elements:

"Treasures of Egypt"

▶ copper - diamond

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



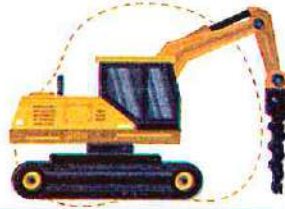
Main Vocabulary

الكلمات الأساسية



cargo

شحنة - بضائع



digger

حفارة



give up

يستسلم



load

يحمل



path

مسار / طريق



thick

سميك

Extra Vocabulary

الكلمات الإضافية

strength

قوة

plane

طائرة

heights

مرتفعات

the shore

الشاطئ

machines

آلات

carefully

بحذر

mud

طين

ocean

المحيط

Adjectives

صفات

amazed

مدهش

necessary

ضروري

best

الأفضل

popular

مشهور / شعبي

proud

فخور

scared

خائف

grateful

ممتن

stuck

عالق

heavy

ثقيل

thick

سميك

huge

ضخم

wrong

خطأ

clean

نظيف

deep

عميق

Expressions and Prepositions

التعبيرات وحروف الجر

It took a long time.	استغرق وقتاً طويلاً	dig around	يحفر حول / ينقب حول
none of them	لا أحد منهم	ready to	مستعد لـ
right away	فوراً / على الفور	sailed across	أبحر عبر
size doesn't matter	الحجم لا يهم	stared at me	حدق فيّ
something went wrong.	حدث خطأ ما.	tried to	حاول أن

Definitions تعريفات

cargo	goods which are carried by a large ship
digger	a machine or tool used for digging
give up	to stop trying
path	a route or way for traveling
thick	something that is not thin
load	to put things onto ships

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs أفعال منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
admire	يُعجب	admired	admired
fail	يفشل	failed	failed
float	يطفو	floated	floated
laugh	يضحك	laughed	laughed
load	يحمل	loaded	loaded
misplace	يضع في غير مكانه	misplaced	misplaced
move	يتحرك	moved	moved

Unit 5

Present		Past	p.p.
offer	يعرض	offered	offered
pull	يسحب	pulled	pulled
rush	يندفع / يسرع	rushed	rushed
sail	يبحر	sailed	sailed
stare	يحدق	stared	stared
try	يحاول	tried	tried
bother	يضايق	bothered	Bothered

Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
stick	يلصق	stuck	stuck
dig	يحفر	dug	dug
let	يسمح	let	let
give up	يستسلم	gave up	given up

Listen and read



Everyone admired the big ship. It was huge, and proud as it sailed across the ocean. I was just a little **digger** on the shore—not big, not popular—but always ready to help.

لقد اعجب الجميع بالسفينة الكبيرة. كانت ضخمة، ومهيبة وهي تبحر عبر المحيط. كنت مجرد حفارة صغيرة على الشاطئ - لست كبيرة، ولا مشهورة - ولكنني دائماً مستعدة للمساعدة.

One morning, I watched the big ship come close to shore to **load** some **cargo**. But then, something went wrong. It got too close and got stuck in the **thick**, heavy mud.



ذات صباح، شاهدت السفينة الكبيرة تقترب من الشاطئ لتحميل بعض البضائع. ولكن بعد ذلك، حدث خطأ ما. اقتربت كثيراً وعلقت في الطين السميك الثقيل.

The ship tried and tried to move, but it couldn't. Other big machines rushed to help, but none of them could pull it out. Then I saw everyone starting to **give up**. "I can help!" I said.

حاولت السفينة مرارًا وتكرارًا، لكنها لم تستطع. اندفعت آلات كبيرة أخرى للمساعدة، ولكن لم يستطع أي منها سحبها. ثم رأيت الجميع ييّدأون في الاستسلام. قلت: أنا أستطيع المساعدة!

The big machines stared at me and laughed. "You? You're so small!" But I didn't let that bother me. I smiled and said, "Just watch!"

حدقت الآلات الكبيرة في وضحكت. أنت؟ أنت صغير جدًا! ولكني لم أدع ذلك يزعجني. ابتسمت وقلت: فقط راقبوا!

I got to work right away, digging carefully around the ship and clearing the mud. It took a long time, but I didn't stop. Finally, the **path** was clear, and the big ship floated free!

بدأت العمل على الفور، احفر بعناية حول السفينة وأزيل الطين. استغرق الأمر وقتًا طويلًا، ولكني لم أتوقف. أخيرًا، أصبح الطريق واضحًا، وطففت السفينة الكبيرة حرة!

The ship looked at me, amazed. "Thank you, little digger! I didn't think someone so small could help me." I smiled again and said, "Size doesn't matter. What matters is using your strength to help others."

What makes someone really strong?

نظرت السفينة إليّ، مندهشة. شكرًا لك أيتها الحفارة الصغيرة! لم أظن أن شخصًا صغيرًا جدًا يمكنه مساعدتي. ابتسمت مرة أخرى وقلت: الحجم لا يهم. ما يهم هو استخدام قوتك لمساعدة الآخرين.

Listen again and write T (True) or F (False):



1. The digger was bigger than the ship. ()
2. The big ship did not get stuck in the mud. ()
3. Other big machines pulled the ship out of the mud. ()
4. The little digger helped the big ship. ()
5. The big ship was grateful and thanked the little digger. ()
6. The little digger said that size matters. ()

Pronunciation



Prefixes

- What is a prefix? A prefix is a group of letters that is added before a word to change its meaning

هي مجموعة الحروف تُضاف قبل الكلمة لتغيير معناها.

- The prefix **dis-** means not

Examples:

like	يحب	dislike	لا يحب
connect	يوصل	disconnect	يفصل
appear	يظهر	disappear	يختفي

- The prefix **bi-** means two.

Examples:

cycle	دورة / عجلة	bicycle	دراجة هوائية - لها عجلتان
lingual	متعلق باللغة	bilingual	يتحدث لغتين
annual	سنوي	biannual	يحدث مرتين في السنة

- The prefix **mis-** means wrongly.

Examples:

understand	يفهم	misunderstand	يسيء الفهم / يفهم خطأ
spell	يهجو الكلمات بشكل صحيح	misspell	يهجو الكلمات خطأ
behave	يتصرف	misbehave	يسيء التصرف

- Where is the stress? If the base word (the word without the prefix) has one syllable, the stress is on the base word.

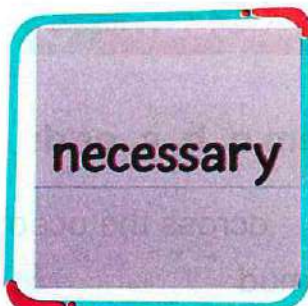
إذا كانت الكلمة الأصلية (بدون البادئة) تتكون من مقطع صوتي واحد، فالشدة تكون على الكلمة الأصلية.

Say	Don't say
mis SPELL	MI spell
mis PLACE	MI splace
dis LIKE	DIS like
bi CYCLE	BI cycle

Listen, repeat, and underline the stressed syllable in the words in bold:



Student's Book



I always misspell the word "necessary".



I often misplace my glasses.



I rode my bicycle to the park yesterday.



He dislikes playing football.

Complete the sentences using the words in the box:



Student's
Book

misspell - dislikes - misplaced - bicycle

1. My old was red.
2. I my book. Now, I can't find it.
3. She traveling by plane. she is scared of heights.
4. Check your homework so you don't any words.

Exercises on Lesson 3

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The ship is carrying a lot of across the ocean.
a) digger b) cargo c) mud d) path
2. Don't ! Keep trying until you succeed.
a) give up b) load c) dig around d) stare at me
3. We need to these boxes onto the truck.
a) path b) thick c) load d) free
4. The in the forest was small.
a) plane b) mud c) shore d) path
5. The book had a cover, making it feel very hard.
a) little b) wrong c) free d) thick
6. It's to follow the safety rules.
a) popular b) necessary c) wrong d) heavy
7. After the rain, the ground was covered in soft
a) mud b) plane c) shore d) path



2 Match the word with its definition:

'A'

1. cargo
2. digger
3. give up
4. path
5. thick
6. load

'B'

- a) to stop trying
- b) a route or way for traveling
- c) goods which are carried by a large ship
- d) something that is not thin
- e) to put things onto ships
- f) a machine or tool used for digging

3 Read the text and answer the questions:

One sunny day, a small bird was stuck in thick grass near the trees. Big animals tried to help but could not. A kind child wanted to help, but the animals laughed. The child carefully cut the grass with a small knife. She did not stop. After a while, the bird was free and flew away. Everyone said thank you to the child. She showed that helping others is important.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The small bird was stuck in thick near the trees.
a) sand b) grass c) mud d) water
2. The child used a small to cut the grass and help the bird.
a) rope b) knife c) stick d) stone

B Answer the following questions:

3. What did the big animals do when they saw the bird stuck?
▶
4. What happened to the bird at the end of the story?
▶
5. What did the story teach us?
▶

Term 1

Unit 5

4 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. ship - ocean - the - across - sail - **When** - did - the?

▶ ?

2. help - to - **Rania** - ready - always - is.

▶

3. in - stuck - got - **It** - the - mud.

▶

4. work - **I** - got - to - right - away.

▶

5. to - **The** - close - ship - shore - came.

▶

5 Read and correct the word(s) between the brackets:

1. This book is (**interesting**) than that one.

2. A rabbit is (**fast**) than a turtle.

3. His drawing is (**good**) than mine.

Lessons 4-5

Writing Who Am I?
Think and Create: A Poster



Main Vocabulary

الكلمات الأساسية



tear

دمعة



bathe

يستحم



destroy

يدمر



sweat

يتعرق - عرق

Extra Vocabulary

الكلمات الإضافية

percentage	نسبة مئوية	life	حياة
cloud	سحابة	greater	أكبر / أعظم
river	نهر	creativity	إبداع
rain	مطر	the world	العالم
lakes	بحيرات	oceans	محيطات

Adjectives

صفات

beautiful	جميل - جميلة	thirsty	عطشان
valuable	قيم - ثمين	wild	متوحش - بري
treasured	عزيز - كنز	crashing	متلاطم - هائجاً
hard	صلب - صعب	hidden	مخفي
soft	ناعم - لين	still	ساكن - لا يتحرك
quiet	هادئ	dirty	متسخ - غير نظيف

Expressions and Prepositions

التعبيرات وحروف الجر

What would you say?	ماذا ستقول؟	bathe in	يستحم فيّ
quiet and still	هادئ وساكن	search for	يبحث عن
without me—life would stop	بدوني — ستتوقف الحياة	never stop moving	لا تتوقف أبداً عن الحركة
part of	جزء من	never stop moving	لا تتوقف أبداً عن الحركة
non-living thing	شيء غير حي	under the earth	تحت الأرض
non-human things	أشياء غير بشرية	dream about	يحلم بـ
the crowns of kings	تيجان الملوك	dance in the rain	يرقص تحت المطر

Definitions تعريفات

tear	a drop of water that comes from your eye when you cry or when something gets in it
non-living thing	something that does not grow, eat, or breathe. like a rock or a table
sweat	the salty water that comes out of your skin when you are hot or exercise
percentage	a special way to show part of a whole, like saying 50% means half. it's 'out of one hundred'
destroy	to break something completely so it cannot be used anymore

Conjugation of verbs

Regular verbs

أفعال منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
cry	يبكي	cried	cried
need	يحتاج	needed	needed

Present		Past	p.p.
search	يبحث	searched	searched
cool	يبرد	cooled	cooled
destroy	يدمر	destroyed	destroyed
flood	يغمر	flooded	flooded
shape	يشكل	shaped	shaped
sweat	يتعرق	sweated	sweated / sweat
improve	يحسن	improved	improved
admire	يعجب بـ	admired	admired

Irregular verbs أفعال غير منتظمة

Present		Past	p.p.
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
sleep	ينام	slept	slept
hurt	يؤذي	hurt	hurt
grow	ينمو / يزرع	grew	grown
freeze	يتجمد	froze	frozen
fall	يسقط	fell	fallen

Read and learn

I am Water أنا الماء



I am water. You might see me in a glass, a river, a cloud, or a tear. I can be quiet and still, or wild and crashing. I sleep in lakes and dance in the rain.

أنا الماء. قد تراني في كوب، أو نهر، أو سحابة، أو دمعة. يمكن أن أكون هادئًا وساكنًا، أو هائجًا ومتلاطمًا. أنام في البحيرات وأرقص في المطر.



People drink me when they're thirsty, bathe in me when they're dirty and cry me when they're hurt. Plants need me, animals search for me, and without me—life would stop.

يشربني الناس عندما يشعرون بالعطش، ويستحمون بي عندما يكونون متسخين، ويبكونني عندما يتألمون. تحتاجني النباتات، وتبحث عني الحيوانات، وبدوني - ستتوقف الحياة.

Sometimes, I help. I clean. I cool. I grow things. Sometimes, I destroy. I flood. I freeze. I fall too hard. But I never stop moving. I am always part of something greater— clouds, oceans, even sweat.

أحيانًا، أساعد. أنظف. أبرد. أنمي الأشياء. أحيانًا، أدمر. أغرق. أتجمد. أسقط بقوة شديدة. لكنني لا أتوقف أبدًا عن الحركة. أنا دائمًا جزء من شيء أعظم - السحب، المحيطات، حتى العرق.

I am water. I have no shape, but I can shape the world.

أنا الماء. ليس لي شكل، لكنني أستطيع تشكيل العالم.



Writing Notes:

Object-Perspective Narratives

كتابة القصص من منظور الأشياء

1. First Person (الشخص الأول) : (Use "I", "me", "my" with number 2)

استخدم ضمائر المتكلم مثل "أنا"، "لي"، "ملكي" مع شيئ غير حي. هذا يعني أن الشيء غير الحي هو الذي يتحدث في القصة ويحكي عن نفسه.

2. Non-living thing (شيء غير حي) : What are you? (Water? Copper? Oil?)

ما أنت؟ (مثل: هل أنت الماء؟ النحاس؟ النفط؟) هنا تختار الشيء غير الحي الذي ستتحدث القصة من منظوره.

3. Description (الوصف) : Use the 5 senses and other adjectives.

استخدم الحواس الخمس (النظر، السمع، الشم، التذوق، اللمس) وصفات أخرى. هذا يساعدك على وصف الشيء وكيف يتفاعل مع العالم من حوله.

4. Ending (الخاتمة) : Why are you important?

هذا النوع من الكتابة، حيث "تتحدث" أشياء غير بشرية مثل الجمادات، الحيوانات، أو الموارد الطبيعية، يحسن من إبداعك، ويحسن من مهاراتك في الكتابة الوصفية.

Example 1: I Am Iron

I sleep deep under the earth, rough and dark. People work hard to find me. I am strong and heavy. I become mighty bridges, tall buildings, and countless tools. I can be shaped by fire into anything strong. I may not shine, but without me, your world could not be built. I am iron.

Example 2: I Am Gold

I sleep deep under the earth, hidden and quiet. People search for me, dream about me, and admire me. I sit in the crowns of kings and the rings of queens. I am soft and beautiful. I am treasured because I am valuable. I am gold.

Choose another natural resource. Write your own Object-Perspective Narrative about it, write (60-40) words:



Student's
Book

Title:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Choose another natural resource. Write your own Object-Perspective Narrative about it, write (60-40) words:

Title:

1. What Am I?

- a) I am found deep inside the earth.
- b) I am a reddish-brown color.
- c) People use me to make wires for electricity, pipes and coins.
- d) I am good at letting heat and electricity pass through me.

I am

2. What Am I?

- a) I am clear and have no taste.
- b) Living things need me to survive.
- c) I can be found in rivers, lakes, and oceans.
- d) I can be frozen solid or turn into vapor.

I am

3. What Am I?

- a) You cannot see me, but I am all around you.
- b) I have no color, smell, or taste.
- c) You need me to breathe every second.
- d) When I move fast, I am called wind.

I am

4. What Am I?

- a) I float high up in the sky.
- b) I am made of tiny water droplets or ice crystals.
- c) I can be white and or gray.
- d) Sometimes I bring rain or snow.

I am

5. What Am I?

- a) I am found inside a shell, often in the ocean.
- b) I am usually round and very shiny.
- c) I can be white, cream, or even black.
- d) People use me to make beautiful jewelry like necklaces.

I am



Art Time!

Gold is a valuable resource. What do you consider valuable in your life?

Family? Friends? Pets? Teachers?

العائلة؟ الأصدقاء؟ الحيوانات الأليفة؟ المعلمون؟

Create a poster titled "My Gold" and draw/glue pictures of the people and things that are valuable to you.

اصنع ملصقًا بعنوان «ذهبي» وارسم أو الصق صورًا للأشخاص والأشياء التي تقدرها في حياتك.

Make a Poster: "My Gold":

"My Gold"

Exercises on Lessons 4 & 5

1 Match the word with its definition:

'A'

1. sweat
2. destroy
3. tear
4. non-living thing
5. percentage

'B'

- a) a drop of water that comes from your eye when you cry or when something gets in it
- b) something that does not grow, eat, or breathe. like a rock or a table
- c) the salty water that comes out of your skin when you are hot or exercise
- d) a special way to show part of a whole, like saying %50 means half it's 'out of one hundred'
- e) to break something completely so it cannot be used anymore

2 Read the text and answer the questions:

I'm water. I am rain, snow, and even steam. You can find me in rivers, oceans, and even your cup. Sometimes I'm calm and still, other times I'm fast and strong. People use me to drink, wash, and cook. Plants grow because of me, and animals look for me every day. I help clean, cool, and give life. But I can also freeze, flood, and fall too hard. I never stop moving. I may not have a shape, but I shape everything around me.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Sometimes I can freeze, flood, and too hard.
 a) fall b) rise c) jump d) fly
2. I may not have a shape, but I shape everything me.
 a) on b) under c) behind d) around

B Answer the following questions:

3. What are some forms that water can take in the text?

▶

4. How do people use water?

▶

5. What are things can water do to cause problems?

▶

3 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. is - resource - very - Iron - natural - important - a.

▶

2. stop - without - water - lives - Our - would.

▶

3. water - is - The - resource - River - main - Nile - the.

▶

4. breathe - every - air - need - second - to - You.

▶

5. pollution - Bicycles - don't - gas - make - or - use.

▶

6. admire - and - for - gold - People - search.

▶

4 Punctuate the following:

1. no you cannot see me.

▶

2. People drink water when they re thirsty

▶

5 Write your own Object-Perspective Narrative about any natural resource of (30) words:

"The most important resource for me"

▶ use - life

Term 1

Review on Unit 5

Main Vocabulary

fossil fuel	وقود حفري	metal	معدن
oil	زيت / نفط	earth	الأرض
sunlight	ضوء الشمس	hidden treasures	كنوز مخفية
wind	رياح	miners	عمال المناجم / منقبون
soil	تربة	pipes	أنابيب
minerals	معادن	digger	حفارة
copper	نحاس	cargo	شحنة
diamond	ألماس	load	حمل

Comparative Adjectives

Form:

1. With short adjectives (1 syllable):

- Add (-er) to the adjective + than
▶ Gold is **cheaper** than diamonds.

2. Adjectives ending in "y":

- Adjectives ending in the letter **y** preceded by a consonant: change the **y** to **i**, then add **-er**, and follow it with the word **than**.
▶ Amira is **happier** than Mohamed.

3. One-syllable adjectives ending in a single consonant preceded by a single

vowel: double the final consonant when adding **-er**, and follow it with the word **than**.

- ▶ Hana is **thinner** than Dalia.

4. With most long adjectives (More than two syllables)

- We use the word **more** or **less** before the adjective, then add the word **than**.
▶ Diamond is **more** valuable **than** gold.

Pronunciation

- What is a prefix? A prefix is a group of letters that is added before a word to change its meaning

- The prefix **dis-** means not

like	يحب	dislike	لا يحب
------	-----	---------	--------

- The prefix **bi-** means two.

cycle	دورة / عجلة	bicycle	دراجة هوائية - لها عجلتان
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Writing Samples



Search

From : farida@gmail.com
To : basma@gmail.com
Subject : The Gifts of Nature in Egypt.

Hi Basma,

Egypt is rich in many natural resources. The Nile River provides water, fertile soil, and life for people. We also have natural gas, oil, and useful minerals like copper and gold. These wonderful gifts make our country special and strong.

Best,
 Farida

Treasures of Egypt

Egypt has many treasures that people love. Some are hidden treasures underground, waiting to be found by miners. Egypt is famous for its valuable minerals, like copper and diamond. These natural gifts make our country rich and important.

The Little Digger's Big Strength

Everyone admired the big ship because it was large and strong. One day, the ship came close to the shore and got stuck in thick mud. The little digger was small, but it did not give up. It worked hard, cleared the mud, and finally saved the ship.

The Most Important Resources for Egypt

Egypt has many important resources. Water from the Nile River helps people and farming. The fertile soil helps the farmers grow fruits and vegetables. Minerals like copper and gold are found underground. Electricity gives power to homes and factories. These resources keep Egypt strong and full of life.

The Most Important Resource for me

Sunlight is a very important natural resource. It gives light and heat to the Earth every day. Farmers need sunlight to grow healthy plants and crops. People use sunlight to make solar electricity. Without sunlight, life on our planet would be impossible.

Practice 11 on Unit 5

(خاص بالأزهر الشريف)

نص الاستماع موجود آخر الكتاب.



1 Listen and choose the correct answer:

1. The Nile River is the most important (water - oil - fruit - gas) resource in Egypt.
2. Oil and natural gas are used to make (bread - toys - fuel - books).
3. Gold and iron are examples of (animals - clothes - plants - minerals).

2 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box:

mud - ship - digger - free

Janna : Did you hear the story about the big ① that got stuck?

Anas : Yes, it was in the thick ② near the shore.

Janna : Other machines tried to help, but they couldn't. Then a small ③ came.

Anas : That's right! It worked hard until the big ship was finally ④

3 Read the text and answer the questions:

Water is one of the most important natural resources in the world. All living things need water to survive. People drink water every day to stay healthy and strong. Farmers use water to grow food such as rice, wheat, and vegetables. Animals also need water to live in the wild and on farms. In Egypt, the Nile River provides fresh water for drinking and farming. Without water, life would stop.

A Answer the following questions

1. What does the Nile River provide for Egypt?



2. Why do people need to drink water every day?

B Choose the correct answer:

3. Farmers use water to (play games - grow food - build houses - write books).

4. Animals need water to (read - live - paint - dance).

5. Without water, (life - machines - schools - toys) would stop.

4 Choose the correct answer:

1. (Gold - Soil - Wind - Cotton) is a soft, white plant used to make fabric.

2. A (fork - spoon - mineral - recipe) is a natural resource like gold or iron.

3. The Nile Delta region is famous for its (dry - fertile - poor - rocky) land.

4. Eating healthy food is (better - best - good - most) than eating harmful crisps.

5. Water is (coolest - cool - cooling - cooler) than tea.

5 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. natural - from - get - We - resources - nature.

2. used - make - jewelry - Gold - is - to.

3. fertile - the Nile - along - The - land - is.

4. gas - Egypt - natural - and - has - oil.

5. minerals - deserts - iron - Egypt's - and - contain - like gold.

Practice 12 on Unit 5

نص الاستماع موجود آخر الكتاب.



1 Listen and circle the correct answer:

1. Natural resources are things we find in (shops - nature - factories - books).
2. The Nile River provides water for (drinking - driving - painting - writing).
3. Oil and natural gas are used to make (jewelry - food - electricity - clothes).
4. Gold and iron are examples of (animals - toys - minerals - fruits).

2 Choose the correct answer:

1. We must (waste - save - break - ignore) natural resources.
2. Cotton is used to make (fabric - bridges - machines - tools).
3. Egypt's land along the Nile is (dry - poor - fertile - rocky).

3 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

fertile - electricity - gold - water

Egypt has many natural resources. The Nile River gives ① for drinking and farming. The ② land along the Nile helps farmers grow crops like wheat and rice. Oil and natural gas are important because they give us fuel and ③ In the deserts, we can also find minerals such as gold and iron.

4 Read the text and answer the questions:

Deep under the ground, there are many hidden treasures. These treasures are called minerals. People dig mines to bring them to the surface. Gold and silver are used to make jewelry. Iron is important for building houses, bridges, and cars. Oil and natural gas are also treasures under the ground. They give us energy for transport and electricity. Without these hidden treasures, life would be very difficult.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Iron is important for (water - treasures - building houses - mineral) and bridges.
2. Minerals like gold are used to make (books - jewelry - food - clothes).

B Answer the following questions:

3. What do people call the treasures under the ground? ►
4. What do oil and natural gas give us? ►
5. What is the main idea of the text? ►

5 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. Egypt - natural - many - has - resources. ►
2. important - Oil - natural - gas - are - and. ►

6 Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. Iron is (hard) than cotton.
2. Watching cartoons is fun. It's (interesting) than reading a book.

7. The Story

A Choose the correct answer:

1. If people did not take care of nature, the (animals - weather - balance - land) would be broken.
2. After many days in the wild, Billie was no longer (afraid - hungry - tired - lost).

B Answer the following questions:

3. Did the Earth talk with words? ►
4. What did Billie discover about nature? ►

8 Punctuate the following:

1. diamond is more valuable than gold ►
2. what do we use oil and gas for ►

9 Write a paragraph of (30) words using the following guiding elements:

"Why natural resources are important for Egypt"

water - fertile

Term 1

Review 2 | On Units 4 - 5

Practice 13 based on units 4 - 5

خاص
بالأزهر الشريف



نص الاستماع موجود آخر الكتاب.

1 Listen and choose the correct answer:

1. Cotton is grown in the (desert - Nile Delta - mountains - sea).
2. Cotton is used to make (shoes - clothes - toys - paper).
3. Sunlight and wind give us (water - food - renewable energy - animals).

2 Read and complete the dialogue with the words in the box:

spend - groceries - supermarket - sports

Ali : I love to have fun with my friends at the club. We play ①
and hang out together.

Sara : That sounds fun! What else do you like to do?

Ali : I also enjoy going to the ② with my family to buy ③

Sara : Nice! It's always fun picking things together.

Ali : Yes, it's really nice to ④ time with my family and friends.

3 Read the text and answer the questions:

Electricity is very important in our daily life. We use it to light our houses, run machines, and watch TV. In Egypt, electricity comes from different sources. The High Dam produces electricity from water. We also use natural gas to make electricity. Today, people are using sunlight and wind to produce clean energy. Electricity helps people live more easily.

A Answer the following questions

1. What does the High Dam produce?



2. Why is electricity important in our life?

▶

B Choose the correct answer:

3. People use electricity to (cook food - paint pictures - light houses - fly planes).
4. In Egypt, natural gas is used to make (books - electricity - cars - chairs).
5. Sunlight and wind produce (dirty - harmful - clean - dangerous) energy.

4 Choose the correct answer:

1. A (dictionary - mineral - recipe - fork) shows how to cook a meal.
2. Ayman is the (good - better - well - best) student in the class.
3. My friend Dalia was born (on - in - at - by) the fifth of May.
4. Iron and gold are (plants - animals - minerals - clothes).
5. Natural resources like minerals help our country (sleep - play - write - grow).

5 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. important - is - very - life - in - our - Electricity.

▶

2. in - grows - Cotton - Delta - Nile - the.

▶

3. has - gas - Egypt - natural - oil - and.

▶

4. to - electricity - homes - use - light - We - our.

▶

5. make - Gold - jewelry - We - to - use.

▶

Practice 14 based on units 4 - 5

نص الاستماع موجود آخر الكتاب.



1 Listen and circle the correct answer:

- The main reason for building the new city is (to have a new airport - to reduce crowding in Cairo - to have a new government - to build a tall tower).
- The (Iconic Tower - Great Tower - Smart Tower - Green Tower) is the tallest building in Africa.
- The New Administrative Capital is (45 km - 80 km - 385 km - 100 km) east of Cairo.
- The city offers good (entertainment - education - job - travel) opportunities for its residents.

2 Choose the correct answer:

- People (drink - eat - watch - play) water every day to stay healthy and strong.
- You can buy bread and cakes at the (club - theme park - bakery - museum).
- We crossed the river on the new (bridge - mine - resource - wire).

3 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

miners - copper - bridges - trunk

Egypt is rich in natural resources. In Egypt, some people work as ① to collect valuable ② Engineers build strong ③ in cities to make travel easier. At the zoo, children liked seeing the elephant use its trunk to drink water. Everyone learned a lot about these important things in our country.

4 Read the text and answer the questions:

Egypt has many natural resources. One of the most important resources is copper. Copper is very useful in making electrical wires, coins, and machines. Some miners work very hard in deep mines to get copper from the ground. Copper is a non-renewable resource, so people must use it carefully. We should not waste copper because it is very important for building, electricity, and our daily life. We must save it for the future.

A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Copper is used to make (bridges - toys - electrical wires - clothes).
2. Copper is (renewable - non-renewable - unimportant - useless).

B Answer the following questions:

3. Where do miners work? ▶
4. Why must people save copper? ▶
5. Summarize the text in two sentences. ▶

5 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1. ground - deep - Miners - dig - the - into ▶
2. ship - ocean - the - across - sail - When - did - the? ▶ ?

6 Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. I travel with my family to Alex (on) winter.
2. The pyramids are (more famous) place in Egypt.

7. The Story

A Choose the correct answer:

1. Billie travelled into the Everglades by (ship - train - bus - canoe).
2. The alligators taught Billie the importance of (swimming - hiding - waiting patiently for food - building nests).

B Answer the following questions:

3. Why did the elders send Billie into the Everglades? ▶
4. How did the turtles protect themselves? ▶

8 Punctuate the following:

1. natural resources are important for egypt. ▶
2. ahmed found a hidden treasure ▶

9 Write a paragraph of (30) words using the following guiding elements:

"Life in my community."

▶ school - hospital



Story

The Talking Earth

الأرض الناطقة

Learning Outcomes



Speaking

- Ask and answer questions about the story.



Writing

- Rewrite the story from the heroine's perspective, demonstrating comprehension and creative narrative skills.



Reading

- Answer comprehension questions about the story.
- Analyze the elements of the story.
- Answer critical thinking questions about the story.

By: Jean Craighead George

الشخصيات Characters



Billie Wind

A young Native American girl who loved science and dreamed of becoming a scientist. At the beginning, she didn't believe that the Earth could talk, but she learned this during her journey.

بيلي ويند هي فتاة من السكان الأصليين لأمريكا كانت تحب العلوم وتحلم بأن تصبح عالمة. في البداية، لم تؤمن أن الأرض تستطيع أن تتحدث، لكنها تعلمت ذلك خلال رحلتها.



Billie's family

Billie's family who believed that the Earth could talk and share wisdom through nature (wind, water, animals).

عائلة بيلي آمنت بأن الأرض تستطيع أن تتحدث وتشارك الحكمة من خلال الطبيعة (الرياح، الماء، الحيوانات).



The elders

The wise and respected older people in Billie's tribe. They challenged Billie to go to the Everglades to understand the Earth's wisdom.

كبار السن الحكماء والمحترمون في قبيلة بيلي. هم الذين تحدوا بيلي للذهاب إلى إيفرغلادز لتفهم حكمة الأرض.

Setting

- 1 **Places:** Florida ولاية فلوريدا في أمريكا
The Everglades National Park

محمية "Everglades" الطبيعية

- 2 **Time:** At night في الليل
After many days in the wild بعد أيام عديدة في البرية

3 Moral: الدرس الأخلاقي Everything in nature is connected, so we must listen to it and take care of it.

كل شيء في الطبيعة مترابط، لذلك يجب علينا الاستماع إليها والاعتناء بها.

4 Plot Summary: ملخص الأحداث **Part 1**

- Billie Wind was a young Native American girl in Florida.
- She loved science and wanted to be a scientist.
- Her family believed the Earth could "talk" through the wind, water, and animals.
- Billie thought these were old stories with no real meaning.
- When she told the elders she did not believe, they sent her alone into the Everglades to listen to the Earth.
- She did not want to go but she had no choice.
- She packed her canoe and went, unsure of what she might find.

Part 2

- At first, Billie struggled to survive in the Everglades with no shelter, food, or help.
- The swamp's strange sounds frightened her.
- At night, she heard alligators splashing and owls hooting.
- She wished to be home, safe and warm.
- Gradually, she observed the animals and how they survived.
- Alligators waited patiently for food.
- Turtles hid from danger.
- Birds warned each other of attacks.
- Billie realized nature had its own way of teaching.
- She learned to catch fish, make a fire, and find shelter, just like the animals.

Part 3

- After many days in the wild, Billie was no longer afraid.
- She learned how to survive and how to listen.
- The Earth spoke through the wind, animals' movements, and changes in the land.
- She realized everything in nature was connected.
- She understood that if people failed to care for nature, the balance would be broken.

Picture Dictionary القاموس المصور



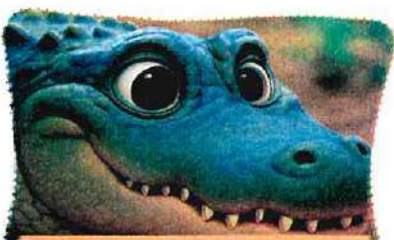
canoe صغير - زورق



The Earth الأرض



Everglades محمية إيفرجليدز



alligator تمساح



owl بومة



shell صدفة



national park محمية طبيعية



scientist عالم



swamp مستنقع



splash يرش



shelter مأوى

Definitions تعريفات

native	the first person who lived in a place
shelter	a safe place that protects someone from bad weather or danger
tribe	a group of people who live together and share the same language, culture, and history
swamp	a wet, muddy area of land that has a lot of water, trees, and plants
disappointed	feeling sad because something didn't happen as expected
survive	to stay alive, especially in dangerous situations
wisdom	using what you know to make good choices
the wild	a place in nature where animals and plants live freely
hoot	the sound an owl makes
elders	older people who are wise and respected
pack	put things together to carry or take with you
attack	to try to hurt someone
struggle	to have a hard time doing something

Part 1



Main Vocabulary

الكلمات الأساسية

Native	ساكن أصلي	wisdom	حكمة
elders	الشيوخ - كبار السن	understand	يفهم
tribe	قبيلة	thought	فكرة - تفكير
share	يشارك - يوزع	choice	اختيار
disappointed	محبط - خائب الأمل	real	حقيقي
wind	رياح	believe	يعتقد
dream	يحلم	pack	يحزم - يجهز

Billie Wind was a young **Native** American girl who lived in Florida. She loved science and dreamed of becoming a **scientist** when she grew up. But her family believed that the **Earth** could "talk" and **share wisdom** with those who listened to it. They said the wind, the water, and the animals all had something to teach. Billie did not believe this. She **thought** these were just old stories with no **real** meaning.



"بيلي ويند" فتاة شابة من السكان الأصليين لأمريكا وكانت تعيش في ولاية فلوريدا. كانت تحب العلوم وتحلم بأن تصبح عالمة عندما تكبر. لكن عائلتها كانت تؤمن بأن الأرض تستطيع أن "تتحدث" وتنقل الحكمة لمن يستمع إليها. كانوا يقولون إن الرياح والماء والحيوانات، جميعها لديها ما تُعلمه. أما "بيلي" فلم تكن تؤمن بذلك. كانت تعتقد أن هذه مجرد قصص قديمة بلا معنى حقيقي.



One day, Billie Wind told the **elders** of her **tribe** that she did not believe that the Earth could talk. The elders were **disappointed**. They told Billie that if she did not believe what they said, then she should go into the **Everglades National Park** **alone** and listen to the Earth. Only then would she **understand**. Billie did not want to go, but she had no **choice**. She packed her **canoe** and went into the Everglades, not sure what she might find.

في أحد الأيام أخبرت "بيلي ويند" شيوخ قبيلتها بأنها لم تعتقد بأن الأرض تستطيع أن تتحدث. شعر الشيوخ بخيبة أمل وقالوا لها إنه إذا كانت لا تؤمن بما قالوه، فعليها أن تذهب وحدها إلى محمية إيفرجلايدز الطبيعية لتستمع أن تذهب وتستمع إلى الأرض، فقط حينئذ سوف تفهم. لم تكن "بيلي" تريد الذهاب لكنها لم يكن تملك خيارًا آخر. حزمّت "بيلي" أمتعتها في القارب الصغير وذهبت إلى "إيفرجلايدز" دون أن تعرف ما الذي قد تجده هناك.

Questions and Answers

1. Who was Billie Wind?

من كانت بيلي ويند؟

► Billie Wind was a young Native American girl.

كانت بيلي ويند فتاة أمريكية من السكان الأصليين.

2. Where did Billie Wind live?

أين عاشت بيلي ويند؟

► She lived in Florida.

عاشت في ولاية فلوريدا.

3. What did Billie Wind love?

ماذا كانت تحب بيلي ويند؟

► She loved science.

كانت تحب العلوم.

4. What was Billie's dream?

ماذا كان حلم بيلي؟

► She dreamed of becoming a scientist.

كان حلمها أن تصبح عالمة.

Step Ahead

5. What did her family believe about the Earth?

ماذا كانت تعتقد عائلتها عن الأرض؟

► They believed the Earth could talk and share wisdom.

كانوا يعتقدون أن الأرض يمكن أن تتكلم وتنقل الحكمة.

6. According to her family, what could the wind, water, and animals do?

بحسب عائلتها، ماذا يمكن أن تفعل الرياح والمياه والحيوانات؟

► They all had something to teach.

كان لدى كل منها شيء لتعليم البشر.

7. Did Billie believe her tribe's beliefs?

هل صدقت بيلي معتقدات قبيلتها؟

► No, she did not believe them.

لا، لم تصدقها.

8. Who did Billie speak to about her ideas?

مع من تحدثت بيلي عن أفكارها؟

► She spoke to the elders of her tribe.

تحدثت مع شيوخ قبيلتها.

9. How did the elders feel about Billie's ideas?

كيف شعر الشيوخ عندما تكلمت بيلي؟

► They felt disappointed.

شعروا بخيبة أمل.

10. What did the elders tell Billie to do?

ماذا طلب الشيوخ من بيلي أن تفعل؟

► They told her to go alone into the Everglades and listen to the Earth.

طلبوا منها أن تذهب وحدها إلى إيفرجليدز لتستمع إلى الأرض.

11. What would Billie understand if she listened to the Earth?

ماذا ستفهم بيلي إذا استمعت للأرض؟

► She would understand the wisdom of the Earth.

ستفهم حكمة الأرض.

12. Did Billie want to go into the Everglades?

هل رغبت بيلي في الذهاب إلى إيفرجليدز؟

► No, she did not want to go.

لا، لم ترغب في ذلك.

Unit 6

13. What did Billie pack for her journey?

ماذا أخذت بيلي معها في رحلتها؟

▶ She packed her canoe.

أخذت قاربها الصغير.

14. Where did Billie go after packing her canoe?

أين ذهبت بيلي بعد أن أخذت قاربها الصغير؟

▶ She went into the Everglades National Park.

ذهبت إلى محمية إيفرجليدز الطبيعية.

15. What is the main problem in the story so far?

ما هي المشكلة الرئيسية في القصة حتى الآن؟

▶ Billie does not believe in her family's traditions, but they want her to learn from the Earth.

بيلي لا تؤمن بتقاليد عائلتها، لكنهم يريدونها أن تتعلم من الأرض.

Exercises on Part 1

1 Read and write T (True) or F (False):

1. Billie Wind wanted to become a scientist. (.....)
2. Billie's family believed that the Earth could "talk." (.....)
3. Billie agreed with everything the elders said. (.....)
4. The elders told Billie to go into the Everglades National Park with someone. (.....)
5. Billie was excited and happy to go on the journey. (.....)
6. Billie packed her canoe before leaving. (.....)

2 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Billie Wind was a young Native girl.
 a) American b) Egyptian c) Italian d) French
2. Billie lived in
 a) California b) New York c) Florida d) Texas

3. The elders were when Billie said she did not believe the Earth could talk.

- a) happy b) disappointed c) surprised d) excited

4. Billie travelled into the Everglades by

- a) bus b) bicycle c) train d) canoe

3 Answer the following questions:

1. What did Billie dream of becoming?

▶

2. What did Billie's family believe about the Earth?

▶

3. Why did the elders send Billie into the Everglades?

▶

4. How did Billie feel about going into the Everglades?

▶

4 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

talk - choice - disappointed - scientist

Billie Wind wanted to become a ① when she grew up. Her family believed that the Earth could ② and share wisdom. But Billie did not believe them. The elders were ③ and told her she must go into the Everglades alone. She had no ④ but to go.

Main Vocabulary

الكلمات الأساسية

struggle	يكافح - يقاوم	attention	انتباه
strange	غريب	danger	خطر
attack	يهاجم	fire	نار
wasting energy	إهدار الطاقة	warn	يحذر
hoot	صوت اليوم	realize	يدرك
survive	يبقى على قيد الحياة	catch	يمسك - يصطاد
turtles	سلاحف	sounds	أصوات
wish	يتمنى	afraid	خائف
pay attention	ينتبه	warm	دافئ
watch	يراقب	patiently	بصبر
wait	ينتظر		

At first, Billie **struggled** to **survive** in the Everglades. She had no **shelter**, no food, and no one to help her. The **swamp** was full of **strange** sounds, and she felt afraid. At night, she heard **alligators splashing** in the water and **owls hooting** in the trees. She wished she was back home, safe and warm. But slowly, she started to pay **attention** to the world around her.



في البداية واجهت "بيلي" صعوبة في البقاء على قيد الحياة في "إيفرجليدز" لم يكن لديها مأوى ولا طعام ولا أحد يساعدها. كان المستنقع مليئاً بالأصوات الغريبة، وشعرت بالخوف. في الليل، سمعت التماسيح وهي تتلاطم في الماء والبوم وهي تطلق أصواتاً بين الأشجار. كانت تتمنى لو أنها عادت إلى المنزل، حيث الأمان والدفع. لكن بدأت شيئاً فشيئاً تنتبه للعالم من حولها.



She watched the animals closely and saw how they **survived**. The **alligators** waited patiently for their food instead of **wasting energy**. The **turtles** hid in their **shells** when **danger** was near. The birds **warned** each other when an animal came to **attack**. Billie realized that nature had its own way of teaching. She learned how to catch fish, make a **fire**, and find shelter, just like the animals did.

راقبت "بيلي" الحيوانات عن قرب ورأت كيف بقيت الحيوانات على قيد الحياة. كانت التماسيح تنتظر طعامها بصبر بدلاً من إهدار طاقتها. وكانت السلاحف تختبئ داخل أصدافها عندما يقترب الخطر. أما الطيور فكانت تحذر بعضها البعض عندما يهاجمها حيوان. أدركت "بيلي" أن الطبيعة لديها طريقها الخاصة في التعليم. تعلمت كيف تصطاد السمك، وتشعل النار، وتجد مأوى، تماماً كما تفعل الحيوانات.

Questions and Answers

1. What did Billie struggle with at first in the Everglades?

بماذا واجهت بيلي صعوبة في البداية في إيفرجليدز؟

► She struggled to survive.

واجهت صعوبة في البقاء على قيد الحياة.

2. What three things did Billie not have?

ما الأشياء الثلاثة التي لم تكن لدى بيلي؟

► She had no shelter, no food, and no one to help her.

لم يكن لديها مأوى ولا طعام ولا من يساعدها.

3. How did Billie feel in the swamp?

كيف شعرت بيلي في المستنقع؟

► She felt afraid.

شعرت بالخوف.

4. What sounds did she hear at night?

ما الأصوات التي سمعتها في الليل؟

► She heard alligators splashing in the water and owls hooting in the trees.

سمعت التماسيح تتخط في الماء والبوم يصدر أصواته في الأشجار.

5. What did Billie wish at night?

ماذا تمنى بيلي في الليل؟

She wished she was back home ,safe and warm.

تمنت لو كانت عائدة إلى بيتها، آمنة ودافئة.

6. How did the alligators survive?

كيف بقيت التماسيح على قيد الحياة؟

They waited patiently for their food instead of wasting energy.

كانوا ينتظرون طعامهم بصبر بدلاً من إهدار طاقتهم.

7. What did the turtles do when danger was near?

ماذا كانت تفعل السلاحف عندما يقترب الخطر؟

► They hid in their shells.

كانوا يختبئون داخل أصدافهم.

8. What did the birds do when an animal came to attack?

ماذا كانت تفعل الطيور عندما يهاجمهم حيوان؟

► They warned each other.

كانوا يحذرون بعضهم البعض.

9. What did Billie realize about nature?

ماذا أدركت بيلي عن الطبيعة؟

► She realized that nature had its own way of teaching.

أدركت أن للطبيعة طريقها الخاصة في التعليم.

10. What three skills did Billie learn?

ما المهارات الثلاث التي تعلمتها بيلي؟

► She learned how to catch fish ,make a fire ,and find shelter.

تعلمت كيف تصطاد السمك وتشعل النار وتجد مأوى.

11. Who taught Billie these survival skills?

من الذي علم بيلي مهارات البقاء هذه؟

► Nature and the animals taught her.

الطبيعة والحيوانات علموها.

12. How did Billie's feelings change over time?

كيف تغيرت مشاعر بيلي مع مرور الوقت؟

► She became more observant and less afraid.

أصبحت أكثر ملاحظة وأقل خوفاً.

13. What did the alligators teach Billie?

ماذا علمت التماسيح بيلي؟

► They taught her patience.

علموها الصبر.

14. What did the turtles teach Billie?

ماذا علمت السلاحف بيلي؟

► They taught her how to protect herself from danger.

علموها كيف تحمي نفسها من الخطر.

15. What is the main lesson of this part of the story?

ما الدرس الرئيسي من هذا الجزء من القصة؟

► That nature can teach valuable lessons for survival.

أن الطبيعة تستطيع أن تعلم دروسًا قيّمة للبقاء.

Exercises on Part

2

1 Read and write **T (True)** or **F (False)**:

1. Billie had plenty of food and shelter when she arrived in the Everglades. (.....)
2. Billie felt afraid when she first stayed in the swamp. (.....)
3. Alligators splashed in the water during the day. (.....)
4. Turtles hid in their shells when danger was near. (.....)
5. Birds didn't warn when a predator was close. (.....)
6. Billie learned how to survive by watching the animals. (.....)

2 Choose the correct answer from **a, b, c, or d**:

1. At first, Billie had in the Everglades.

a) plenty of food	b) no shelter or food
c) many friends	d) a warm home
2. At night, Billie heard splashing in the water.

a) turtles	b) birds	c) alligators	d) fish
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3. The turtles protected themselves by

a) hiding in their shells	b) swimming away quickly
c) making loud noises	d) climbing trees

Unit 6

4. The birds helped each other by
- a) sharing food
 - b) hunting in groups
 - c) building nests together
 - d) warning each other of danger

3 Answer the following questions:

1. What made Billie feel afraid at the beginning of her time in the Everglades?

▶

2. How did the alligators get their food?

▶

3. What did the turtles do when there was danger?

▶

4. What skills did Billie learn from the animals?

▶

4 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

survive - patient - warned - afraid

At first, Billie found it hard to ① in the Everglades because she had no shelter or food. She felt ② when she heard the strange sounds at night. But she noticed that the alligators were ③ and waited for their food. The birds ④ each other when danger was near. Billie began to learn from them.

Part 3

Main Vocabulary

الكلمات الأساسية

the wild

البرية

movements

حركات

broken

مُختل - مُحطَّم

connected

متصل

learn

يتعلَّم

balance

توازن

After many days in **the wild**, Billie Wind was no longer **afraid**. She learned how to survive, but more importantly, she learned how to listen. The Earth did talk, not with words, but through the **sounds** of the wind, the **movements** of animals, and the changes in the land. Everything in **nature** was **connected**, and if people did not take care of it, the balance would be broken.



بعد أيام كثيرة في البرية، لم تعد "بيلي ويند" خائفة. لقد تعلمت كيف تبقى على قيد الحياة، لكن الأهم من ذلك أنها تعلمت كيف تنصت. كانت الأرض تتكلم، ليس بالكلمات، بل من خلال أصوات الرياح، وحركات الحيوانات والتغيرات في الأرض. كان كل شيء في الطبيعة مترابطًا، وإذا لم يهتم الناس بها، فسوف يختل التوازن.

Questions and Answers

- How did Billie feel after many days in the wild?
كيف شعرت بيلي بعد أيام عديدة في البرية؟
► She was no longer afraid.
لم تعد خائفة.
- What did Billie learn to do in the wild?
ماذا تعلمت بيلي أن تفعل في البرية؟
► She learned how to survive.
تعلمت كيف تبقى على قيد الحياة.
- What was more important than survival for Billie?
ما كان أهم من البقاء بالنسبة لبيلي؟
► She learned how to listen.
تعلمت كيف تصغي.
- Did the Earth talk with words?
هل تكلمت الأرض بالكلمات؟
► No, it did not talk with words.
لا، لم تتكلم بالكلمات.
- How did the Earth talk, according to Billie?
كيف تكلمت الأرض حسب اعتقاد بيلي؟

Unit 6

- ▶ Through the sounds of the wind ,the movements of animals ,and the changes in the land.

من خلال أصوات الرياح، وحركات الحيوانات، وتغيرات الأرض.

6. What did Billie discover about nature?

ماذا اكتشفت بيلي عن الطبيعة؟

- ▶ She discovered that everything in nature was connected.

اكتشفت أن كل شيء في الطبيعة مترابط.

7. What would happen if people did not take care of nature?

ماذا سيحدث إذا لم يعتن الناس بالطبيعة؟

- ▶ The balance would be broken.

سيختل التوازن.

8. What does Billie's experience teach us about listening?

ماذا تعلمنا تجربة بيلي عن الإصغاء؟

- ▶ Listening to nature can reveal wisdom.

أن الإصغاء للطبيعة يكشف عن الحكمة.

9. What theme is shown in this part of the story?

ما الموضوع الذي يظهر في هذا الجزء من القصة؟

- ▶ The theme of harmony between humans and nature.

موضوع الانسجام بين الإنسان والطبيعة.

10. What final lesson did Billie learn?

ما الدرس الأخير الذي تعلمته بيلي؟

- ▶ She learned that people must respect and care for the Earth.

تعلمت أن على الناس أن يحترموا الأرض ويعتنوا بها.

Exercises on Part 3

1 Read and write T (True) or F (False):

1. After many days, Billie was still afraid in the wild. (.....)
2. Billie learned that the Earth could talk through words. (.....)
3. The wind, animals, and land were all ways the Earth "spoke." (.....)
4. Billie understood that people needed to take care of nature. (.....)
5. Everything in nature was separate and not connected. (.....)
6. Billie learned how to survive by paying attention to nature. (.....)

2 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- The Earth "spoke" to Billie through
 a) books and stories
 b) sounds, movements, and changes in the land
 c) the elders' voices
 d) pictures and maps
- Billie realized that everything in nature was
 a) dangerous b) separate c) connected d) useless
- If people did not take care of nature, the would be broken.
 a) animals b) weather c) balance d) land
- After many days in the wild, Billie was no longer
 a) afraid b) hungry c) tired d) lost

3 Answer the following questions:

- How did Billie's feelings change after many days in the wild?
 ►
- In what ways did the Earth "talk" to Billie?
 ►
- What did Billie learn about the connection in nature?
 ►
- What would happen if people did not take care of nature?
 ►

4 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

connected - afraid - balance - listen

After many days in the Everglades, Billie was no longer ①
 She had learned to ② to the Earth, which spoke through the
 wind, animals, and land. She discovered that everything in nature was
 ③ and that people must protect it. If people didn't take care
 of nature, the ④ would be broken.

General Exercises

1

Read and write **T** (True) or **F** (False):

1. Billie Wind was a young Native French girl who lived in Florida. (.....)
2. Billie believed from the beginning that the Earth could "talk." (.....)
3. The elders sent Billie to the Everglades so she could learn to listen to the Earth. (.....)
4. At first, Billie had no food or shelter in the Everglades. (.....)
5. Alligators hid in their shells when danger was near. (.....)
6. After many days, Billie was still afraid of the wild. (.....)

2

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Billie Wind dreamed of becoming a
 a) teacher b) scientist c) writer d) hunter
2. Billie travelled into the Everglades by
 a) ship b) train c) bus d) canoe
3. At night in the swamp, Billie heard
 a) owls and alligators b) turtles and fish
 c) wolves and coyotes d) frogs and snakes
4. The alligators taught Billie the importance of
 a) swimming b) hiding
 c) waiting patiently for food d) building nests
5. The Earth "spoke" to Billie through
 a) the elders' words b) the wind, animals, and land
 c) songs and poems d) books about science
6. Billie learned to survive in the Everglades by
 a) listening to the wind and watching animals
 b) reading books about nature
 c) asking the elders for food d) building a school

3 Answer the following questions:

1. What did Billie's family believe about the Earth?

▶

2. Why did the elders send Billie into the Everglades?

▶

3. What made Billie feel afraid at the beginning of her journey?

▶

4. How did the turtles protect themselves?

▶

5. What skills did Billie learn from the animals?

▶

6. What did Billie understand about nature after many days?

▶

4 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

real - patient - balance - scientist - connected - listen - warned - afraid

Billie Wind was a young Native American girl who dreamed of becoming a ① Her family believed that the Earth could talk, but Billie thought these were just old stories with no ② meaning. The elders were disappointed and sent her into the Everglades alone. At first, she was ③ because she had no food or shelter. She saw that the alligators were ④ when waiting for food and that the birds ⑤ each other of danger. She learned to ⑥ to nature and discovered that everything in it was ⑦ She realized that if people did not care for it, the ⑧ would be broken.

Term 1

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

- Billie loved science and dreamed of becoming a when she grew up.
a) driver b) scientist c) firefighter d) police officer
- Billie saw some hooting in the trees.
a) turtles b) dogs c) alligators d) owls
- The turtles hid in their when danger was near.
a) seas b) lakes c) shells d) plants
- Billie had no shelter in the Everglades, so she struggled to
a) survive b) pack c) teach d) attack

2 Read and complete the text with the words in the box:

hooting - swamp - shells

Billie packed her canoe to go into the Everglades. The ① was full of strange sounds. At night, she heard alligators splashing in the water and owls ② in the trees. The turtles hid in their ③ when danger was near. The birds warned each other when an animal came to attack. Billie realized that nature had its own way of teaching.

3 Read and write T (True) or F (False):

- Billie Wind was a young Egyptian girl. (.....)
- Billie dreamed of becoming a scientist. (.....)
- At first, Billie didn't believe that the Earth could talk. (.....)
- Billie heard hippos splashing in the water at night. (.....)
- Turtles hid in their shells when danger was near. (.....)
- Billie didn't learn anything at the end of her journey. (.....)

7. Everything in nature was connected. (.....)
 8. Billie went to the desert to listen to the Earth. (.....)

4 Answer the following questions:

1. Where did Billie Wind live?

▶

2. How did Billie feel when she was alone in the Everglades?

▶

3. What lesson did Billie learn from nature?

▶

4. Why did the elders send Billie into the Everglades?

▶

5 Read and complete the text using the words in the box:

catch - elders - Earth - Everglades - alligators

Billie Wind was a young Native American girl who loved science. She did not believe that the Earth could "talk" like the ① said. To prove her wrong, they sent her to the ② alone. At first, Billie struggled, but she learned from the animals. She heard ③ splashing in the water. In the end, Billie realized that the ④ did talk in a different way. She learned how to ⑤ fish and make fire like the animals.

Unit 6

The Story Answers

Exercises on Part 1

1. Read and write T (True) or F (False):

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. F | 3. T |
| 4. T | 5. F | 6. T |

2. Choose the correct answer:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. (a) American | 2. (c) Florida |
| 3. (b) disappointed | 4. (d) canoe |

3. Answer the following questions:

1. She dreamed of becoming a scientist.
2. They believed the Earth could talk and share wisdom.
3. To learn to listen to the Earth and understand the wisdom of the earth.
4. Billie did not want to go, but she had no choice.

4. Read and complete the text:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. scientist | 2. talk |
| 3. disappointed | 4. choice |

Exercises on Part 2

1. Read and write T F

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. T | 3. F |
| 4. T | 5. F | 6. T |

2. Choose the correct answer:

1. (b) no shelter or food
2. (c) alligators
3. (a) hiding in their shells.
4. (d) warning each other of danger.

3. Answer the following questions:

1. She had no shelter, no food, and no

one to help her.

2. They waited patiently for their food instead of wasting energy.
3. They hid in their shells when danger was near.
4. She learned to be patient and protect herself.

4. Read and complete the text:

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. survive | 2. afraid |
| 3. patient | 4. warned |

Exercises on Part 3

1. Read and write T (True) or F (False):

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. T | 3. F |
| 4. T | 5. F | 6. T |

2. Choose the correct answer:

1. (b) sounds, movements, and changes in the land
2. (c) connected
3. (c) balance
4. (a) afraid

3. Answer the following questions:

1. She was no longer afraid and learned how to survive.
2. Through the sounds of the wind, the movements of animals, and the changes in the land.
3. She discovered that everything in nature was connected.
4. The balance will be broken.

4. Read and complete the text:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. afraid | 2. listen |
|-----------|-----------|

General on Exercises

Read and write T (True) or F (False):

1. F 2. F 3. T
4. T 5. F 6. F

Choose the correct answer:

1. (b) scientist
2. (d) canoe
3. (a) owls and alligators
4. (c) waiting patiently for food
5. (a) the wind, animals and land
6. (a) listening to the wind and watching animals

Answer the following questions:

1. They believed the Earth could talk and share wisdom.
2. To learn to listen to the Earth and understand the wisdom of the earth.
3. She had no shelter, no food, and no one to help her.
4. They hid in their shells when danger was near.
5. She learned to be patient and protect herself.
6. She discovered that everything in nature was connected.

Read and complete the text:

1. scientist 2. real
3. afraid 4. patient
5. warned 6. listen
7. connected 8. balance

1. Choose the correct answer:

1. (b) scientist
2. (d) owls
3. (c) shells
4. (a) survive

2. Read and complete the text:

1. swamp 2. hooting 3. shells

3. Read and write T F

1. F 2. T
3. T 4. F
5. T 6. F
7. T 8. F

4. Answer the following questions:

1. She lived in Florida.
2. She was afraid.
3. She discovered that everything in nature was connected.
4. To learn to listen to the Earth and understand the wisdom of the earth.

5. Read and complete the text:

1. elders 2. Everglades
3. alligators 4. Earth
5. catch

Part 3

Listening Scripts



Practice 1 on Unit 1

(خاص بالأزهر الشريف)

I love food very much, especially traditional Egyptian dishes. Koshari is my favorite dish; it is a mix of rice, pasta, lentils, chickpeas, and a spicy tomato sauce. I often eat it with my family on weekends. The Egyptian meals are amazing.

Practice 2 on Unit 1

The River Nile is home to many creatures. You can see fish, birds, and insects among the plants and water weeds. The crocodile is called the "King of the Nile" because it can hunt both in water and on land. Sometimes, these creatures play an important role in the world's ecosystem.

Practice 3 on Unit 2

(خاص بالأزهر الشريف)

Hi everyone! Staying healthy is important. I like playing sports, especially swimming because it helps my lungs. I eat fruits and vegetables and drink lots of water. Before exercise, I sometimes eat an apple. Being healthy is not always easy, but it's worth it!

Practice 4 on Unit 2

My name is Hala. I'm a nurse, and I want to share some tips for a healthy life. It's important to eat a balanced diet, with some fruits and vegetables every day. Try to stop unhealthy snacks. Also, remember to brush your teeth daily and get an hour of exercise. We, as healthcare workers, want to help everyone live strong, healthy lives.

Practice 5 on Unit 3

Last month, our town had a big sandstorm. The wind was strong, and sand covered the streets. People stayed inside to stay safe. After the storm, we cleaned the roads together. It was hard work, but we were happy to help each other.

Practice 6 on Unit 3

Last summer, our city had a terrible heat wave. The temperature stayed high for more than a week. People stayed inside during the day and drank a lot of water. In the evenings, families sat in their gardens to enjoy the cooler air and watch the sunset.

Revision 7 on Units 1-2-3

(خاص بالأزهر الشريف)

My favorite food is Koshari. It is a famous Egyptian dish. The ingredients are rice, pasta, lentils, chickpeas, and garlic. The recipe is easy to follow. I love its special flavor. Koshari is delicious and healthy, and I enjoy eating it with my family at home.

Revision 8 on Units 1-2-3

On the Nile River, you can see a lot of living organisms live there. Small fish eat water weeds. Birds eat fish, insects, and plants. Big fish eat smaller ones, and crocodiles hunt fish, birds, and some large animals. They rule the Nile! Every creature helps balance the river—we must protect it.

Listening Scripts



Practice 9 on Unit 4

(خاص بالأزهر الشريف)

In the New Administrative Capital, many new schools and hospitals are being built. People go there to work in big offices and companies. The streets are wide, and there are many green parks for families. It is a modern place that shows Egypt's future.



Practice 10 on Unit 4

In our community, there are many places. We can eat in a restaurant or a coffee shop. The bakery sells fresh bread and cakes. People buy food from the supermarket. Families go to the club to play and relax. On weekends, children love to visit the theme park. Our community is fun and full of life.



Practice 11 on Unit 5

(خاص بالأزهر الشريف)

Natural resources are things we find in nature that help us live. The Nile River is Egypt's most important water resource. It gives us water for drinking and farming. Egypt is rich in oil and natural gas. They are used to make fuel and electricity. We also have minerals like gold and iron, which are very important for our country..



Practice 12 on Unit 5

Every country has natural resources that help people live. In Egypt, the Nile River is very important because it provides clean water for drinking. We also use oil and natural gas to make fuel and electricity for our homes and factories. Gold and iron are examples of minerals that we find in the deserts of Egypt.



Revision 13 on Units 4 - 5

(خاص بالأزهر الشريف)

Egypt has many important natural resources. Cotton is grown in the Nile Delta and is used to make clothes. Farmers also use fertile soil to grow vegetables and fruits. Egypt has sunlight and wind, which give us renewable energy.



Revision 14 on Units 4 - 5

The New Administrative Capital is a modern city, 45 km east of Cairo. It was built to ease crowding in the capital. The city is designed to be very smart, using technology to manage its resources and services. It is home to the Iconic Tower, which stands 385 meters high and is the tallest building in Africa. People living here enjoy a peaceful life with good job opportunities.